The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Whitney Daurel was stabbed and killed on Saturday at Albany, Miss., by some unknown person.

—Jas. Bogardus, the American scientist and inventor, died in New York on Monday, aged seventy-four.

—James Woolen, a highly respectable young man, was stabbed and killed near Holly Springs, Miss., on Saturday, by George Yarby, a rough.

—John Jay, American Minister, and his son-in-law, General Schwernitz, German Ambassador, will leave Vienna on the 20th inst., for the United States.

—During a hurricane on Monday the 1866 Atlantic cable ceased working. The fault is reported about twenty-five miles from Valentia, in shallow water.

—The racing at New Orleans, on Tuesday, resulted as follows: First race, 1¼ miles, won by Ortelan; time, 2:44½. Second race, Meta H., 3:45½ and 3:44½. Third race, 1¾ miles, won by Limestone; time, 3:16½.

—B. F. Johnston, a telegraph operator at Brownsville, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded on Sunday night in a bagnio at that place by Sam Oldham, a class leader in a Methodist church there, who, being caught in the bagnio by Johnston, shot him to prevent exposure. Oldham fled.

—Capt. W. D. Toole, of St. Joseph, Mo., latterly an attorney, met H. T. Brooks, editor of the *Gazette* of that city, on the street last Monday, and denounced him as a contemptible scallawag and dirty pup. Brooks did not resent the epithet at the time, but on Tuesday morning sent a letter to Toole, in which he says that, after reflection, he has concluded the insult was such as no gentleman should rest under, and asks the usual satisfaction in such cases. The challenged party has prepared a reply, in which he demands that Brooks shall furnish a certificate from respectable persons as to his claims to the character of a gentleman. The affair has created quite a flurry of excitement.

THE STEAMER EUROPE.

Alleged Outrages by the Officers of the Greece.

ALMOST A MUTINY.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The statements made by persons on board the steamships Europe and Greece conflict very much. None doubt that of Capt. Lemaire, that he believed his ship in a sinking condition, or speak otherwise than in the highest terms of the discipline exercised on board the Europe when her condition was made known to the passengers; but Capt. Lemaire makes statements in regard to the officers of the Greece which are emphatically denied. On the other hand, the statement is made by the chief engineer of the Greece that at the time he boarded the Europe, after her abandonment, her fires were not put out by water, but had her crew remained at their posts, no difficulty would have been experienced in keeping the water under and safely continuing the voyage.

Letter from Captain Lemaire.

Captain Lemaire, of the Europe, has published a letter, in which he says the second officer of the English vessel, in making his last trip, came on board and begged me struggle, on the part of Captain Thomas, of the Greece, to go on board his vessel and confer with him, stating that my vessel would be watched until morning, promising formally before my officers to put me back on board my vessel, if nothing happened during the night to prevent my returning. On reaching the Greece I saw the Captain, and it was decided that to ascertain the gravity of the leakage, a boat should be sent with my second officer and chief engineer of the Greece, who would make a thorough examination, and they came back reporting seven feet of water everywhere. Afterwards I made with Capt. Thomas a verbal convention that two of my officers heard perfectly, by which I should go back to my ship at daybreak to examine the progress of the leakage, transhipping some provisions and baggage, and afterwards adopt a formal determination by assembled council to abandon the Europe if necessary or attempt to bring her under sail to the nearest port if it were possible. In the morning, when the boat was got ready to be sent off, I expected to embark, but was

Rebuffed in a Brutal Manner

by the chief engineer of the Greece. He came back declaring the water had gained two feet. Later, another boat commanded by the first officer of the Greece, left to take possession of my steamer as a derellet vessel, and in so doing violated all laws of honor and honest dealing. A second boat was sent out, and with a like result, and I had the same kind of reception. I appealed to Captain Thomas, who was surrounded by some of his officers, and told him I protested against his act, and said it was a piece of bad faith. He replied that the first officer of the Greece was going to take my steamer to England. I solemnly protested, and was helpless and without power, and was a prisoner with all my officers and men. I had, therefore, but

A Last Resource

left me to prevent a mutiny, which exasperation had driven my crew to the verge of. To avoid this inevitable collision and certain bloodshed, I suffered the last humiliation; but I say boldly in my defense that I acted with humanitarian views to save the human beings entrusted to my care, and that in this I acted without other motives, and with all the consciousness of right of an honest man. I add, in justice, that, with the exception of the before-mentioned outrages, myself, crew and officers were treated with urbanity on board the Greece.

The Chief Engineer's Statement.

The chief engineer, Le Roux, makes in substance the same statement as the captain, and says he was a witness to the promise made Capt. Lemaire that he should be allowed to return to his vessel the next day, and to the violent manner in which he was pushed back when attempting to visit his ship. He also says he himself was prevented from entering another boat to get on board the Europe to examine the condition of affairs. He regards the whole proceeding a conspiracy to prevent the crew of the French vessel from getting back to her.

A Passenger's Statement.

A son of the New York agent of the line, who was a passenger on the Europe, says he heard the chief engineer of the Greece say, when pushing back Captain Lemaire, "You have no business here. I will take that ship, and don't interfere."

Captain Thomas, of the Greece, pronounces these stories of Captain Lemaire and his chief engineer as absurd, and without a particle of truth.

In the transfer of the passengers M. Veisin, bound for New Orleans, was badly bruised, and his wife has almost lost her reason. Mrs. Reed was about to descend to the boat from the *Europe* he threw a valise containing a number of useful and valuable articles to a sailor, who threw the valise into the sea, saying no baggage could be taken. Several days afterwards the bag was found in a stateroom. It must have been picked up by a following boat. Curiously enough, among the things in the valise was a watch which belonged to Miss Hunter, who was saved from the Ville du Havre. The watch had been injured by water, when Miss Hunter was found floating, and had been left in Paris for repairs, and Mr. Reed was bringing it to the owner, when it was a second time wrecked and rescued. The collision between the two vessels occurred when they were about to part company. It seems that while the Greece was endeavoring to pass the hawser on board the Europe to tow her head off before the wind, the Europe forged ahead and struck the stern of the Greece, cutting a hole in the half round down to the main deck. The damage was very serious.

BOSTON.

Balloting for Sumner's Successor.

BOSTON, April 14.—In the twenty-third ballot for United States Senator the whole number of votes cast was 256; necessary to a choice, 134. The vote is as follows: Dawes, 87; Hoar, 71; Curtis, 70; Adams, 13; Bullock, 9; Banks, 6; Sanford, 2; Pierce, 2; Washburn, 3; Whittier, Pitman and Learned, one each.

Five more ballots were had, without result.

A Chinaman Lynched in Utah.

CORRINNE, UTAH, April 14.—The Chinaman arrested on Monday, the 6th inst., upon suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Barnstein, which occurred on the 5th, was yesterday proven beyond all doubt to have committed the deed, unaided and alone. At two o'clock this afternoon, while the officers were endeavoring to take the prisoner to Brigham City for safe keeping, citizens en masse took him from the Marshal down to the railroad bridge, one mile east of the town, and hanged him from the trestle-work. Thayer, a detective and Chinese interpreter, called from Denver especially to work the case up, brought about this end with great credit to himself and the community. Public wrath is appeased. Quietness prevails again, and the people are happy to feel they have rid the city of a murderer who has killed two or three men before, and is now known to have been one of the worst Chinese characters in the country.

Opening of Misdirected Letters.

The Postmaster General has decided that he has not the authority under any United States law to deliver letters to parties and allow them to open them where the misdirection is a question in doubt. Application is frequently made for letters announcing information of the death of some friend of the recipient in the old country, but the parties to whom the letters are directed cannot resolve them because of mistakes made in the address. For example, a letter addressed to John G. Smith should not be delivered to John A. Smith.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

A Good Day's Work—Bills Passed Finally — Prohibition at Braddocks Nullified—Compulsory Education don't take — Something About Election Expenses.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1874.

SENATE.

No Regard to Color.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced an act requiring the admission of children over six years of age into common schools without regard to color.

Defeated.

The act in reference to the care of insane persons charged with crime was voted down.

Administering Oaths.

Mr. RUTAN introduced an act authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the commonwealth to administer oaths.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed Finally

The House resumed the consideration of bills on third reading, and passed finally the following:

The act regulating the tax on mining corporations.

The act relating to affidavits of defense.

The act empowering courts to vacate roads that have been laid out for thirty years and not opened.

The act relative to the estates of decedents.

The act relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs.

The act relating to the construction of sewers in and by incorporated bodies.

No Prohibition at Braddocks.

The business seems to have been two well set up for any overthrow. The act relating to Braddocks was passed finally among the other bills. This act provides for a repeal of the prohibitory law that was passed April 9, 1870, and had special reference to Braddocks Fields, in Allegheny county.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, in explanation of the bill, said that he only desired to have an uniform law in relation to liquor licenses all over Allegheny county. In Braddock there was a prohibitory law, which prevented the sale of liquor without regard to the desires of the voters. The district round about Braddocks had voted for license, and yet this prohibitory law defeated the advantages claimed for Local Option.

Under this explanation the House passed the bill by a vote of 68 to 16. The nays were Ammerman of Montour, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, McKee of Butler, Morgan of Lawrence, Myer of Bradford, Oliver of Erie, Ramey of Indiana, Thompson of Armstrong, Stranahan of Mercer, Webb of Bradford, Wolf of Union, and Christy, Young and Newmeyer of Allegheny.

Compulsory Education.

Compulsory education don't seem to meet with much favor in the House. The act to compel the attendance of children at the public school, was called up and supported by Oliver, of Erie, and opposed by Ramey, of Indiana, and others. It was squelched.

The act establishing an additional Normal school for training teachers for colored schools was also defeated. HAYS, of Allegheny, made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill, but it did not avail.

Election Expenses.

At the afternoon session the act relating to election expenses was called up by Mr. Newmyer. The act provides that for the election of all State and county offices, the legitimate expenses authorized by law shall be for printing, and advertising, for disseminating information to the public, and for political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions. It inflicts a penalty of $1,000 fine, and one year's imprisonment for any violation of its provisions. It was passed by a vote of 87 to 15.

Mr. NEWMYER also called up the Senate bill to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislation and public offices. He then had the House bill substituted for this Senate bill, and had the House bill passed finally.

Taxation Exemptions.

Mr CHRISTY called up on first reading the bill to exempt all churches, meeting houses, five acre burial grounds, school houses, Court houses, and jails from all and every county, city, bounty, road, school and poor tax. The bill passed first reading.

Inspectors and Guagers.

Mr. MCCHERRY of Venango, called up the act authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to appoint Inspectors of spirits and guagers of oil. It was passed to a second reading.

Mr. OLIVER of Crawford, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the Normal School bill, which motion was carried. The bill was then amended and laid over.

The act requiring foreign corporations doing business in the State to have a known place of business in the State passed its second reading.

At five o'clock—after one of the hardest day's work of the session—the House adjourned.

ARCTIC.

THE CAPITAL.

Ten Illicit Distilleries Seized.

The Currency Question Solved.

$92,000,000 Increase and $25,000,000 to be Redistributed.

The San Francisco Mint Out of Money.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1874.

Seizure of Illicit Distilleries.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was notified to-day of the seizure of ten illicit distilleries, mainly in Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Currency Question Solved.

The contractionists endeavored to get up a scare this morning by showing figures to prove that the Senate finance bill was a measure of contraction. They, however, did not believe their own story, for they continued to vote as heretofore against the bill, but without avail, as the House passed it by a larger majority than it gave its own measure. It is the impression here to-night, both among the more moderate expansionists and contractionists, that the Senate bill is the only one relating to the currency that will pass both Houses this session. It increases the currency ninety-two million dollars, besides which there is twenty-five million dollars of currency in eastern banks that must now be withdrawn and redistributed in the West, all of which, it is believed by leading financiers, will be abundant relief until next December.

The San Francisco Mint Out of Funds.

The Superintendent of the San Francisco mint telegraphed this morning to Representative Clayton, of California, that the mint would be closed for want of funds to pay running expenses by the 18th inst., unless Congress should meanwhile appropriate the required means. Even a temporary stoppage of the mint will send up the price of gold and imported merchandise.

Abolishing Appraisers.

The bill abolishing appraisers, which passed the House to day, is found too sweeping in its provisions. It abolishes several that will be restored, among which is the one at Pittsburgh.

Sworn Into Office.

Henry O. Johnson, of Meadville, took the oath of office to-day, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office of Commissioner of Customs.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts are coming up to their usual standard. Seventy-six million dollars have been collected thus far this year, and $3,201,118 are the receipts for the present month. The indications are that the present month's revenue will greatly exceed those of a corresponding period last year, and demonstrate the fact that the temperance crusade has not had the effect desired by its advocates.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1874.

Railroad Bridges Over the Mississippi.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard President Mitchell, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in advocacy of a bill authorizing that company to build a bridge over the Mississippi river from a point near La Crosse to La Crescent. The Secretary of War refused to give his consent to any other location for a bridge except that selected by the Government Engineer, directly in front of La Crosse.

The same committee has decided to report adversely on the bill which proposes to throw open the Clinton (Iowa) bridge over the Mississippi, now controled by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, to the use of all railroads willing to make reasonable compensation therefor. The minority of the committee, comprising Messrs. Clayton, Holman and Howard, will recommend that the bill be passed.

The Sanborn Contracts.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning examined A. K. Odell, Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, and Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of New York. Odell stated the circumstances under which his company had paid $99,685 back taxes to the Government. The delay in the payment had been caused by conflicting decisions. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pleasonton had decided that the income tax for five months of 1872 should be only 2½ per cent., and his successor decided that the rate should be 5 per cent., and the question had been pending for decision in the courts. With that exception, all taxes due by the company were regularly entered on its books and were from time to time remitted to the assessor. Finally the question having been decided, a statement was made up by Odell, and the tax was paid in conformity with it.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate and House Financial Bills Passed by the House.

Also the Bill Abolishing the Office of Appraiser in Pittsburgh and other Cities.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal, with a recommendation that the House substitute for the bill be adopted with certain amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the civil rights bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with an amendment and recommendation of the majority of the committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on the calendar.

Lands for the Mennonites.

Mr. WINDOM called up the bill to enable Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States.

In advocating the passage of the bill, Mr. WINDOM spoke of the Mennonites as being an industrious, an energetic class of people, and said to secure their settlement in this country it was necessary to have liberal legislation. The Canadian Government had offered great inducements to have them settle at Manitoba, but they preferred to come to this country. It was not their intention to come here in a body and take possession of large tracts of public land. Their occupations were different, and they would distribute themselves throughout the western country.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

New Election in Louisiana.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN said he hoped the bill would not be taken up. He did not desire to prevent any Senator making a speech on the subject, and at the present time he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER said, so far as he was concerned, he meant business, and wanted the Senate either to pass the bill or kill it. He did not bring it here for a foot ball, that speeches might be made, but for action.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN made a legal argument as to the powers of the President under the Constitution, and contended that the appeal made to him to interfere in Louisiana was one which he was compelled to heed, being sworn to execute the laws. The procedure contemplated here was without precedent in the history of the General Government, and if the Federal Government, in the exercise of arbitrary power, was to set aside State Legislatures and State Governments, then there would be an end to all States rights. Congress had far better let a State suffer for its own misdeeds—even let the innocent suffer with the guilty. The Federal Government had guaranteed to Louisiana a Government when its troops were sent there. If there had been frauds in the election and usurpations of office, let the remedy be found in the courts of the United States. If Congress should interfere now, it should be to install McEnery rather than order a new election, as the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) admitted that he (McEnery) had a fair majority of the votes cast. If there had been fraud on one side, it made no difference, as he had a *prima facie* claim to the office, and it was for the courts to put him out afterwards upon being advised that frauds had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that McEnery should be Governor, as he did not think so. Under Kellogg the people of the State have order. He is Governor in accordance with the will of the people, having had a majority of the legal votes cast. In conclusion, he argued that there could be no possible propriety in Congress ordering a new election. As to the Legislature of the State he would say nothing, as an election would soon be held in harmony with all the laws of the State.

Mr. WEST, being entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Morton for a motion for an executive session.

Indian Supplies.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to regulate bids for goods, supplies and transportation on account of the Indian service. He said the bill had been prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, and had been approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs. Placed on the calendar.

The motion of Mr. Morton was adopted, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. WOODFORD, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill to provide for a commission to reorganize the customs service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the same committee, reported a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. The same reference, and made the special order for the 28th of April.

Also the bill abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Nashville, Lewisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo and Pittsburgh, and providing that there shall be only one Appraiser of imported Merchandize at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charlestown and Savannah.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to strike out Philadelphia from the list of those ports to be confined to one appraiser.

Mr. HAWES moved to strike out Providence from the list of ports where the office of appraiser was to be abolished.

Mr. PLATT moved to strike out Norfolk.

Mr. PARSONS moved to strike out Cleveland.

All these amendments were rejected except in the case of Philadelphia, as to which it was explained by Mr. Kellogg that the bill would not interfere with the General Appraiser there, who would still have an appraiser under him. Under that explanation the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. PARSONS then moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective states. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House then took up

The Currency Bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) withdrew his motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, giving as his reason that he had been assured by the Chairman of the Banking Committee that after this bill had passed he would move to go to the Speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Banking Committee, stated that it was his intention that when the pending bill was disposed of to move to go to the Speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill, and on that he should move the previous question.

Several amendments were offered, and then Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

The previous question was seconded—114 to 83—and the main question ordered.

The first vote was on the following amendment, offered by Mr. E. R. HOAR:

SECTION —. That from and after the 4th of July, 1876, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of any debts thereafter contracted.

SEC. — That from and after the 4th of July, 1876, every holder of United States notes shall have the right to exchange them at the Treasury of the United States, in sums of one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof, for bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per centum a year, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be redeemed after ten years from their date, at the pleasure of the United States, and payable at thirty years from their date, payable, principal and interest, in gold, and the notes so exchanged shall be cancelled and destroyed, and not reissued, and no new notes shall be issued in lieu thereof.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 70, nays 171.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Foster (Ohio), providing that whenever the national bank note circulation shall exceed $400,000,000, legal tender notes shall be redeemed and cancelled to the extent of 25 per cent. of such excess until the outstanding and unpaid legal tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 105, nays 133.

The question then recurred on the bill reported by the committee. It was ordered to be engrossed and to be read the third time without the yeas and nays.

The House then proceeded to vote on its passage. The bill was passed—yeas 128, nays 116.

The Senate Finance Bill.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate bill to amend the national currency act and establish free banking.

Several points of order were raised and disposed of.

Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, and it was seconded—121 to 59.

The bills was then passed—yeas 140, nays 102.

The status of the whole question now is that while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate, which may or may not be favorable, or may be delayed indefinitely, the Senate bill goes directly to the President for his signature.

Adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 15, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, southerly to westerly winds and partially cloudy weather, with possibly rain over the western portion.

The lower Ohio and the Mississippi from Cairo down will continue rising.

CONTINUING CRUSADING.

Yesterday's Work of the Ladies—They Visit a Number of Saloons and are Refused Admittance to a Number of Places.

Yesterday morning the ladies held a meeting in the Temperance Alliance rooms. The weather appeared very threatening and consequently, operations for the time being were suspended. A committee was appointed to go to the outer depot and they went to the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company where they were courteously received. Several young men signed the pledge, and altogether, their mission proved fruitful. A prayer meeting was also held in the rooms and the ladies attended the no onday meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

STARTING FOR THE WORK.

Yesterday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, the ladies again started from the Alliance rooms in two different bands in different directions, after a prayer meeting and a lunch had been had; as on the day before, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Taylor had charge of one band consisting of twelve ladies, and Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Robinson had charge of the other, consisting of about twenty ladies, while the band of which Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Robinson had charge, first called on the firm of Messrs. Miller, Forse & Co., on Liberty and Seventh streets. This is a wholesale house. Mr. Forse said that his place was not a proper one to hold a meeting in. A curb stone meeting was then held at which prayer and singing was indulged in, and young men addressed and asked to sign the pledge. After this, the ladies took their march up

SIXTH AVENUE

to Smithfield street, and up that thoroughfare to Kolbecker's. The proprietor was behind the bar. A German standing by said "eins, gib mier eins." He got his *eins*. Mr. Kolbecker said this was no place for prayer; fifteen churches in this ward. I sell my beer; you go about your business. If I want to pray I do it myself. More beer was called for, and the ladies took their departure. Up Smithfield, down Seventh avenue, and then striking Ninth street and Duquesne Way, they made a bee line for the

ROBINSON HOUSE,

which the proprietor had just left for a short trip to Sewickley, at which he had business which demanded his earnest attention. He said he was in a hurry, but that is denied by his friends. The ladies were admitted by the clerk, and a meeting was held in the billiard room, where, after singing "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," Mrs. Woods led in prayer. A large crowd had collected, but it was orderly and good natured, and what was heeded. Singing was again indulged in, after which Mrs. Hill made an appeal to the men present. The pledge was passed around, and some signed it. From here the ladies took up their march to

GLOCKNERS, ON SIXTH STREET,

next door to the building of the Alliance rooms. Mrs. Hill and another lady entered and asked permission to hold a meeting and sing. The proprietor said if he wanted to sing he could do it himself, and he wanted no prayers in his house. The ladies then organized a curb stone meeting. After singing, Mrs. Matchett and other ladies prayed. While the services were being conducted, an immense crowd had collected on the street, and from every building in the vicinity peered anxious faces. The singing sounded sweetly, and the prayers seemed inspiring. The crowd was very orderly and respectful, but business of the saloon was not impeeded. Men passed in and out, and did their drinking as usual. After this the ladies took themselves to the Alliance rooms, where the women in charge of Mrs. Collins had previously arrived.

WHAT THEY DID.

This band passed down Penn avenue until the saloon kept by Mrs. O'Leary was reached. She refused the ladies admittance, saying she would attend to her own affairs, and needed no assistance from any one, much less these praying women. The next place visited was the "Eagle House," kept by Martin Joyce, who was not in, and the bar-tender would not be at the absence of the proprietor, grant them admittance. Mr. Ott, who keeps next door, closed as soon as the ladies came in sight, and kept closed as long as the crusaders were to be seen. At the whole sale house of

MUNHALL COMPANY

at the Point, they were refused admission. Mrs. Collins asked permission for a few ladies to sing and pray in the ware room saying "There are only a few of us. Will you?"

Mr. Munhall—I am not in sympathy with this movement and cannot give my consent.

Mrs. Taylor—We would like just to sing and pray for a little while.

Mrs. Collins—Will you promise after due consideration to quit this business?

Mr. Munhall—Many of the men now engaged in this traffic would sign the pledge and quit, a worse class would engage in it.

Mrs. Collins—That is no reason for you to sell contraband. I do wish you would quit and set a good example to others.

Mr. Munhall—I am sorry I cannot accommodate you. This is my business. I am a temperate man and do not use to excess.

Mrs. Collins—I am sure God will bless you if you only do what is right. Do you not think it right to sing and pray.

Mr. Munhall—Ladies, it is no use to plead, I cannot permit you to interrupt my business.

Mr. Collins—You certainly will permit us to come early in the morning, before business hours, and hold a meeting.

Mr. Munhall—I do not object to your coming at any time, but I cannot permit you to hold services in my establishment, as I must attend to my business. I must sell some goods yet today, and have no further time to talk.

The ladies then proceeded along Water street to the

"UNION EXCHANGE,"

kept by Mr. Buch, who was very emphatic in his refusal, and requested the ladies to attend to their own business and not be running around and making items for hungry reporters.

The "Old House," kept by Mrs. Lawrence, was next visited. She was very indignant and did not wish to be molested in her business—and as she paid a heavy license fee she was not going to be either.

SHE CALLED UPON THE POLICE

to order them away. The ladies moved a few feet from the door and began to sing. They had not concluded the first verse, ere the policeman stationed on the corner appeared, and the doleful orders "move on" fell like a dead weight upon the ladies. They promptly obeyed the policeman and took up their line of march for the next point, which was J. O'Flaherty, No. 8 Liberty street, who closed his doors, as did his next door neighbors Mr. Kelly and Mr. Lowry. The saloon kept by Mr. Sweeny, called "Have You Seen Him" also refused to let them in.

Meeting with so many refusals the ladies were about to return to the rooms when word was brought that Mr. Carles, on Liberty street, near Second avenue, would permit them to hold a meeting in his house. The ladies immediately retraced their steps and were admitted, being conducted to the dining room, where they held service, consisting of singing, prayer and reading the Scripture. The bar was kept open and a flourishing business was done during the entire time the ladies remained.

THOSE WHO FOLLOWED

into the room where the ladies were, conducted themselves in a very orderly and gentlemanly, the fact of smoking and some minor endeavors to annoy the ladies by other unmannerly actions, being the only exception. The rabble at times in the bar room was very disorderly, rendering it at times extremely difficult to hear the songs and prayers of the women. During the services several women and quite a number of little girls came in and appeared deeply interested in the meeting during its entire progress.

At the close Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Taylor and others thanked the proprietor for his courtesy.

What country are you from Mr. Carle?

Mr. Carle—I am from Ireland.

Mrs. C —Will you sign the pledge?

Mr. Carle—I will not. I can take care of myself.

Mrs. Taylor—Can we come again and hold meetings here?

Mr. C.—As often as you see proper.

The ladies then returned to the Alliance rooms.

AT THE ALLIANCE ROOMS,

after the ladies had rested a little while, a meeting was held. There was a great number of young men present, and an interest, apparently deep, manifested. There were two saloon-keepers and a bar-tender in the assemblage, who paid great interest to the proceedings. After prayer had been offered by several ladies, and Mrs. Taylor had spoken briefly, Mr. Austin, of Franklin, Venango county, arose and said, that he was a stranger in Pittsburgh, but he was much in this movement and wanted to lend it every encouragement. In his city he told his wife and daughter to go to work in the cause and lend their time, and they could have his means to crush the great demon of intemperance.

Other addresses were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The Movement in Allegheny.

In Allegheny the ladies commenced operations in the morning. The column, however, was reduced in numbers, not more than a dozen crusaders responding to marching orders. "Market morning," perhaps, explains in a measure this lack of numbers.

The first saloon visited was that of "Tommy" Hamil, on Lacock, near Anderson street. There was decided opposition to having a prayer-meeting inside the saloon, and the ladies were obliged to conduct their services on the pavement.

The Cullen House, corner of Robinson and Anderson streets, next received attention. They were admitted by the proprietor, John Bracken, a young man who observed the proprieties of the occasion by stopping the sale of the fluid while the ladies were present. While the services were going on a German rapped on the counter and called for a glass of beer.

Bar keeper.—"You dry up; there'll be no beer drank here while these ladies are present."

German—"If the women have a right to sing and pray here, I have a right to call for beer."

Barkeeper, rolling up his sleeves.—"Well I'll show you what rights you've got here pretty soon if you don't keep quiet. I'll put you out and put a head on you or any other man who interrupts the meetin' while it's in this house."

This squelched the thirsty Teuton, and also preserved order in the crowd for the remainder of the time the ladies were engaged.

The Widow Jones' House on the river bank, near Hand street bridge, was next visited. Here the crusaders met 'Pat Murphy" who was asked to sign the pledge.

"Sign the pledge," hiccoughed Pat; "signed it twenty years ago—bu—but didn't do me no good."

Pat's appearance was a melancholy proof of his statement. From there they went to the Aquatic House kept by Joe Ross, and held a meeting. Returning up Anderson street they stopped in front of the grocery store of James Cauley and asked if they might enter and hold services.

Mr. Cauley—Indeed, ladies, I have no objection to a prayer meeting being held in my house, but I do not keep a liquor store, I only sell liquor for cooking purposes, as I do other groceries, and I do not use it as a beverage myself at all.

The ladies however filed into the store and held their meeting. At this time the factory boys and girls were on hand and nearly everybody in the crowd got their clothing stuck full of cotton batting with which the little barefooted, and in some cases bareheaded urchins, were literally covered. In crowding around they broke the glass in the door of the store, but the ladies promptly paid for the damage done.

Mr. P. Kernan's store, No. 49 Anderson street, was likewise visited, where the ladies stood in the doorway and held their meeting. Mr. K. couldn't see the necessity of the proceedings, as he averred he didn't sell liquor.

The ladies then adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon they started out again,—the numbers being largely increased. They visited first the Brilliant saloon on Ohio street, near Sandusky, and were courteously treated.

Heidiger's, on Ohio street, near Arch, was the next place, and a saloon in the Diamond the last. They were not admitted at Heidiger's, but sang and prayed on the pavement.

They propose to keep at work to-day. They were followed by crowds in the afternoon, but the streets were not blocked up, and good order was everywhere observed.

Meeting Last Night at Third Methodist Church.

A very well attended meeting was held last night at the Third Methodist church, on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, when Miss Hindman led in prayer, after which the meeting was declared open and free to all who had anything to say regarding Temperance. Calls were made for Mr. Montgomery, but that gentleman being absent, his place was supplied by Mr. Scott, who stated that he was in the movement heart and head, and would render all the assistance possible to make it a success. He encouraged the ladies, and urged them not to despair, for in the end victory would surely perch upon their banner. Rev. Dermitt outlined the movement, and by way of showing the effect of whisky selling and drinking, detailed the circumstances of a recent visit made by him to a family, the head of which is in the Workhouse, placed there by liquor, and whose wife and children are destitute and in a suffering condition. An encouraging letter was read from Mrs. S. A. Marshall, of Mansfield, Ohio, who said she hoped the ladies of Pittsburgh would meet with as much success as had crowned their efforts in Ohio. Remarks were made by a number of ladies who have been engaged in the work of crusading. They suggested that some of the ladies of the Third Methodist church might do the cause good by at once enlisting under the banner and go to visiting saloons without any delay. It was thought hardly necessary to await orders from headquarters and the speakers seemed to think that those who were willing to work and were not detailed for the day might go it on their own hook. It was announced that a meeting would be held on Thursday morning and a call was made for volunteers to assist in attacking the saloons. The response was not perhaps as flattering as could have been, but still a number of ladies signified their willingness to be ordered to active duty in the front. A report was submitted by the President, and the meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports of City Superintendent and Others—The Mechanical School—Abolition of the Colored School—Resolutions Relative to the Death of Mrs. Phillips—Finances, &c.

The Central Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at its rooms on Fourth avenue. At roll call, Mr. Nobbs in the chair, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Arthurs, Aughinbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Devore, Estep, Fleming, French, Harper, Kehew, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, McEwen, Rankin, Schulz, Shaw, Sims, Turney, Wilkinson and President Nobbs.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and Mr. Barker presented a petition from the citizens of the Twenty-ninth ward to have it formed into a separate sub-district, it being now a part of the Birmingham district. The matter was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Barker, Wilson and Aughinbaugh.

The report of City Superintendent Luckey, for the month of March, shows the number of teachers employed and the enrollment and attendance of pupils in the schools of the city, as follows:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Primary Department	....	162	162
Medium "	....	83	83
Grammar "	37	71	108
High School	11	4	15
Training School	....	1	1
Music	6	....	6
Mute School	1	1	2
Total	55	324	379

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

	Enrolled.			Average.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Primary	4,330	4,791	9,121	2,903	3,236	6,139
Medium	1,927	1,822	3,749	1,413	1,227	2,640
Grammar	1,437	1,762	3,199	1,095	1,160	2,255
High School	130	190	320	125	142	267
Total	7,824	7,558	15,382	5,386	5,175	10,561

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Highest per cent. of attendance in any room	100
Number of pupils not absent	4,[illegible]
Number of Directors' visits	398
Number of Parents' visits	813
Rooms visited by Superintendent	42
New pupils admitted	472
Number of corporal punishments	262

MECHANICS' EVENING SCHOOL.

This school will close the regular term of sixty-five nights for which it was opened, on Thursday of next week. The enrollment for the whole term was 157, and the average at present 76. The pupils were first taught the use of materials and tools, and then step by step they were taught the principles upon which the system of free hand, mechanical, geometrical and architectural drawing are based. Pupils who never before received a single lesson in drawing have, in the short space of three months, become as familiar with the nomenclature of mechanical and architectural drawing, as the school boy is with the alphabet, and have also become able to draw, from dictation and object, all the simpler, and many of the more complex articles connected with the construction of buildings and machinery. The books and papers of the pupils are herewith submitted for your inspection. The cost of tuition for each pupil of an average attendance was only 3½ cents per evening.

The report was received and filed.

The Secretary of the Board reported that since the last meeting warrants have been drawn for the payment of teachers amounting to $24,478.51, for the payment of bills, $1,842.61. Total amount drawn, $26,321.02.

The report was received and filed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported the enrollment and attendance of pupils for the month of March, as follows:

	Enrolled.	Attendance.
Academic department	208	188
Normal department	63	56
Commercial department	81	72
Total	352	317

The report was received and filed.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

THE HOUSE has passed its bill on the currency as reported from the Banking Committee.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, as regards industries of great importance in this State ranks well in the list of border counties. The statistics of 1870 show that $1,276,305 of leather was tanned in this county, and 1,067,353 feet of lumber sawed. This compares very favorably with other border counties,—the leather tanned exceeding in value any one of twenty-six counties, and lumber sawed being exceeded by only three.

IT will be a very remarkable circumstance if the credit of planning the most effectual military operations of the war in the Southwest shall be given a lady; yet such an event is among the very decided probabilities. A Miss Anna Ella Carroll makes this claim, and it is supported by Col. Thomas A. Scott, who, as Assistant Secretary of War, brought the plan to the notice of Secretary Stanton, by whom it was adopted. This lady now claims credit and compensation for what she did. A statement of the facts in the case will be found elsewhere in this issue. They comprise a very remarkable feature of the inside history of the war.

IT was just nine years yesterday, March 14th, as we are reminded by the Philadelphia *Press*, since Abraham Lincoln was struck down in Ford's Theatre, Washington City. Since then the changes have been great. Five members of his Cabinet —Wm. H. Seward, Edwin M. Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, Caleb N. Smith and Wm. Pitt Fessenden—have gone to their graves. Charles Sumner, who shared his confidence to the last, also sleeps in death. Universal suffrage has supplanted universal emancipation, but his example survives in nothing more completely than in his example of toleration and forgiveness. Few of his old adversaries remember him with bitterness, and the Republican party constantly turns to him as one of the simplest, purest and most incorruptible of Chief Magistrates.

THE decision of Chief Justice Waite, affirming the taxability of bank stocks in the city where the bank is located, is of interest to the authorities of this city, as well as of Chicago. Bank stocks are held by him to be of the nature of personal property, and capable of being divested from the persons holding them for taxable purposes, and therefore may be taxed where the bank is located. There are banks which, in addition to the dividends declared, pay taxes, and others which do not. We are quite confident that a very considerable amount of the stock of our Pittsburgh banks is held elsewhere than in this city, county or State. There are few banks in the entire country which declare more regular or liberal dividends, than do ours. For this reason, they are greedily purchased in distant cities. At the East, eight per cent. annual dividends are considered very fair,—while in this city, they range, as a rule, from ten to twelve per cent. When our banks are doing so well for their stockholders there should be no difficulty touching taxes. In most cases, there will not be, as in addition to the liberal dividends, taxes are also paid. But in all cases, the tax should be secured,—and under Chief Justice Waite's decision, can be.

A PERFECT romance of crime has been developed in New York, in connection with an effort to secure the amount of $10,000 on a life insurance policy. An Austrian who figured among the nobility in his own country, but who having spent his fortune in fast living, came to this country, and has been a practicing physician, under several aliases, in New York, is the chief actor in the scheme. A young woman, known as Louisa Germs, Bagnicki's wife, and a young man, his cousin, were the other actors. The young woman was put in a coffin, by an undertaker, and afterward, as was supposed, buried. The undertaker swears that he put on and screwed down the lid of the coffin. Yet, when the coffin was examined, there were found in it only a few bricks. It is said a young lady, closely veiled, rode with Bagnicki to the funeral. The query now is,—was this the young lady that was placed in the coffin? If so, where is she? There is much mystery yet surrounding the affair, but the police evidently have a clue to the mystery in their hands. Bagnicki was tracked to his place of concealment and arrested, and his wife and cousin are in custody. The only remaining work to be done is to secure the young woman Germs, when this romance of crime will be fully unfolded.

WE SUSPECTED the *Dispatch* would misinterpret our allusions to McClure and his police bill, and are not, therefore, surprised that it did so. It is not McClure's Republicanism that is under suspicion; he is, of his own motion, entirely out of the Republican party, and ranks himself as a Liberal. This is his political *status*. What we referred to was the general reputation of the man, as being affiliated with enterprises of doubtful legitimacy, and therefore his purposes, in anything he undertakes, are involved in suspicion. This is the scope of our meaning. As a result, there is not the confidence felt in his police bill that might have been inspired had it come from other sources. We favor reform, in the police management of our cities, but where a change is made we wish it to be a reform, not a scheme whereby McClure, Forney, or any other set of disappointed politicians can reach a revenge for the discomfitures under which they have suffered. We have developed the point, frequently, that in our judgment what is best for the people, is as a rule, to the advantage of the Republican party. But every dominant party must closely investigate the schemes of reform that come from their opponents, for as a rule, there is "a snake in the fence" in all such operations.

DEATH OF COL. WM. PHILLIPS.

The GAZETTE, yesterday morning, gave intimation of the approaching demise of one of our most prominent citizens—Col. William Phillips. But before the issue containing the announcement had reached its readers, and within an hour of the time when our reporter visited his home, he was dead. His death was not entirely unexpected, yet it comes, withal, so suddenly that the community is doubtless taken by surprise. He was known as a man of sturdy form, of vigorous strength, as possessed of a strong, elastic constitution, and though advanced in years he was thought to have sufficient vitality to recuperate and take the management of his affairs again. His illness was originally gastric fever, superinduced, probably, by his continuous, anxious labors in extricating the city from the Water Bond entanglement. When this duty came upon him, as the head of the Finance Committee, he was burdened with vast interests—including not merely private business, as member of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., and the Allegheny railroad; but the wise plans projected looking to the completion of his low-grade road, and the extension of a road to Buffalo, by means of which it was expected to develop a vast trade in coal. His plans were comprehensive and great, and would quite certainly have eventuated in the Allegheny Valley Railroad and its branches becoming one of the great and profitable trunk lines of the country. He needed ten years of life to develop his plans,—but these, while known to others, were cut short, so far as his personal agency is concerned, by death. These vast interests were upon him, when the burthen of the water bond investigation came. It required and received long, anxious, incessant attention, involving a continuous mental strain, heightened by abuse that was somewhat lavishly bestowed, by certain of the press of the city. He came out of the work care worn and debilitated. Fever followed, and as its power was broken, and without waiting to recuperate his strength, he plunged into business. Again and again he suffered relapse, until at last his great vital powers were exhausted, and he sank away in death.

The general characteristics of Colonel Phillips are tolerably well known in this city. He was, first of all, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the city. No child ever studied, with deeper reverence and love, to promote the well-being of fondly regarded parents, than did Colonel Phillips to promote the advantage of Pittsburgh. We gave, not very long since, in these columns, as we received it from his lips, and substantiated it from other sources, the history of his exertions to save the city from the fearful money loss that once threatened it, because of the railroad bonds, in which it was involved. To avoid repudiation on the one hand, and the squandering of the people's money on the other, he not merely gave weeks of time, and unreservedly employed his skill in the work of compromise, but bought the city's paper, when no other would touch it,—and when, by his efforts he made over $30,000 by the transaction, he gave every dollar of it to the city, as part of a sinking fund to finally clear it of those railroad bonds. At all times, and however pressing his private business, he has been ready to devote himself, unreservedly to the welfare of the city. Were the city of Pittsburgh to erect over his remains a magnificent monument, of finest marble, it would not testify more fully than it could well afford to do, to the value of his services in her behalf.

He was, also, a man of great executive ability. The vast and varied interests that were in his care were managed with very remarkable fidelity and skill. He rose by the sheer force of his own exertions and skill to the position he occupied at the time of his death. When he assumed the Presidency of the Allegheny Valley road, the question of its completion was involved in serious doubt. He went among his friends, sold stock, negotiated bonds, made purchases of material,—was the spirit and life of every department, infused energy into all his subordinates, urged forward, despite obstacles that would have appalled many bold spirits, the building of the road, until his great enterprise was completed and in successful operation. But he did not stop here. The low grade freight road, by which he reached the East without passing the Alleghenies at a high grade, was projected, surveyed, and built. The Allegheny River road was purchased and consolidated, and the road from Brocton to Buffalo projected. This latter road was designed as an outlet for the immense coal supply, owned by the Allegheny Valley Company. The building of this road was to be accomplished during the Spring and Summer, had Colonel Phillips recovered. When we remember that he entered upon the Presidency of the Allegheny Valley Railroad comparatively late in life, the results accomplished, chiefly through his administrative force and energy, are little short of the marvellous.

We happen to be aware, also, that he was highly valued as a counselor by the various railroad magnates of the country. He was frequently invited to Philadelphia for consultation by the leading officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his advice was highly prized.

He was also a person of great generosity of heart. His private beneficences were very considerable. He could not listen, unmoved, to an honest appeal for charity. The writer of this remembers that a year or more since, as he sat conversing with him in his office, in the Allegheny Valley Railroad building, a poor woman found admission. She had in her arms a child that was wan and pale with sickness, and two others clung to her dress. She told a pitiful story of suffering that was apparently sincere and true. A few inquiries were promptly answered, and five dollars were handed her. But as she turned to go, Col. Phillips asked where she lived, that he might send a doctor to care for the child, and as she tarried to answer, handed her more money, and so continued to inquire and bestow till he gave her all the ready money he had upon his person. There was in it all the appearance of unaffected sympathy. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he looked in the plaintive eyes of the sick child. He never adverted to the affair afterwards, but we saw enough to know that he had in him much of the spirit of the Gospel that finds expression in liberal benefactions towards God's poor.

He was a citizen such as any city can ill afford to lose. Every vigorous, enterprising citizen is of value to the community in which he lives. His brain force and enterprise contribute to the general prosperity. But Colonel Phillips was specially valuable in that the interests of the city were as dear to him, and occupied as large a share of his thoughts as did his own business. There are few men of this character, and when we have them, we should prize and cherish, rather than vex and annoy them. His death, because of the peculiar magnetism he exerted, the large circle of friends he had, the heavy business interests that centred in his hands, and his wonderful devotion to the city, is a public calamity of no small magnitude. His position as the head of one of our most important committees, links him with the government of the city, and that his funeral will partake of the character of a public tribute to his worth as a citizen, and value as a man. Such a tribute should, without doubt, be bestowed.

PERSONAL.

EMILY FAITHFULL is to be married.

LAURA FAIR paid Cincinnati a visit recently under an assumed name.

SARAH ALEXANDER is about to follow and assist Ann Eliza to destroy Mormonism. Sarah, like Ann, was sealed to Brigham Young.

THE grave of the late Colonel Fisk, at Brattleboro, Vermont, was decorated with flowers last Wednesday, the thirty-ninth anniversary of his birth.

THE London *Echo* says: Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson has consented to be nominated for the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

JOHN LANE, of Memphis, thinks that it is a long lane that has no turn, and he thus advertises: "The human fiend in plum-colored kids who spit tobacco on my hat is marked for death."

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has arrived in Paris and is staying with Colonel Dudley A. Mann, 51 Rue du Luxembourg. Mr. Davis, who has gone to Europe for his health, will remain on the Continent for some time.

A PUPIL in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, who saw the Essex statesman on the train bearing Sumner's remains, wrote out this description of him: "I saw Ben. Butler in the drawing-room car, and his eye opens nice, but his other eye somewhat cross-shuts."

MRS. GAINES has waked up Mrs. Janet Norton, the lady whose husband she charged with having urged her to bribe Judge Durell. Janet is an animated woman, under certain circumstances, and the latest advices from her neighborhood represent that houses to let there are more numerous than ever before.

MR. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was elected President of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Thursday last, and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ex-Governor Emery Washburn, were chosen Vice Presidents. The Society's new building has cost $65,000. During the past year 1,200 books and 3,600 pamphlets have been added to the library.

FRANCIS ELLEN BURR is said to be the first lady who has avowed a preference for cremation. "There is nothing unpleasant," she says, "in the thought of a handful of ashes in a tasteful urn. How much better than the other thing? Have the people become morbidly wedded to the lugubrious winding-sheet and its dismal accessories?"

CONCERNING the condition of Senator Boutwell, the Springfield *Republican* of Saturday has this most unpleasant intelligence: "There were rumors, yesterday, that Senator Boutwell's ailments had taken a serious, even alarming, turn. They are not confirmed by our last dispatches from Washington. But, from what we learn as to the general character of his troubles, there may, indeed, be grave apprehensions that his career is near an end."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT has been discovered in New Jersey that an excellent article of whisky can be made of "saw-dust, tan and molasses."

BIRMINGHAM, England, complains that orders from the United States and Canada are very small, although prices generally are easier.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE in Evansville, Indiana, have each nine children of their own, and yet there are only twelve children in the family.

A LAW court in Iowa has fined a farmer $20, because he made his son turn a grindstone 16 consecutive hours, for going home with an old maid from a singing school.

THE Chicago *Times* remarks that if the servant girl of the period wishes to cremate with trifling expense to herself, she should continue the use of kerosene as a kindler.

UNEASY lies the fair head of the hotel girl in Terre Haute who has inherited $40,000 in gold, for by all the aspiring young man of those parts she is persistently serenaded.

THERE is a school district in Maine where the 24 pupils are all the teacher's second cousins, and each is brother, sister, or cousin of every other pupil. This is what may be called a family school.

THE powder horn which Abraham Lincoln's father wore when he was killed by the Indians is in possession of an old gentleman in Beechland, Kentucky. It has carved upon it a snake, a square and compass, with the legend, "Liberty or Death."

AS AN illustration of the immense bovine resources of Texas, it is stated that one breeder there boasts he will have 75,000 calves to brand this season. He says that he branded 63,000 last year, and 70,000 the year preceding. Compare this with a New England barn-yard, with its two cows and yoke of oxen!

MR. WIARD, the inventor of a new process of rifling cannon, proposes to rifle 6,000 guns for the Government at the very low rate of $500 per gun, or $3,000,000 for the whole lot. But, as low as these terms are, the chief of the Army and Navy *Journal* says there are machinists not ten miles from his office who would rifle the guns at twenty dollars apiece, and be glad enough to get the job.

AN OHIO newspaper is horrified to find that the "groceries" are a good deal more than "the harmless depositories of codfish and wash-brushes." That the "sable and alluring bottle nestles beneath the counters, and if a customer, after purchasing a bunch of shoe-strings or a fish-hook, feels as though an encourager, with or without sugar, would make a new man of him, he can get it at any of those modest marts of trade."

THE attention of the Government having been called to a report that one Rohrer, a German criminal, had been pardoned by the Government of Wurtemberg on condition that he should emigrate to the United States, Mr. Bancroft was instructed to inquire whether such was the fact, and, if so, to protest against such action. Mr. Bancroft has informed the Government that he made the proper representations, and received a most explicit denial of any such action, not only in this case, but in all others, the Wurtemberg Government stating that pardons are never granted on such conditions.

SLAUGHTER IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Murder of the Crew of a Shipwrecked Vessel Near New Caledonia.

The London *Times* contains the following account of the slaughter of the entire crew of a shipwrecked vessel by South Sea Islanders:

The Pluto, 286 tons, Captain Clarke, owned by Mr. Collingwood, of Sunderland, sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, on the 29th of April, bound for Hong Kong, with a cargo of coal. She got on shore on a reef outlying from New Caledonia, and became a total wreck. The crew secured one of the boats, and, as a strong southeast monsoon was blowing, Captain Clarke determined to make for the Solomon group, and subsequently reached Port Adam (Malayta). Here a landing was effected by a portion the crew, who wanted to obtain water, the boat, meanwhile, lying at anchor, but the natives came down in numbers, and killed every soul that landed. Captain Clarke at once put to sea; but canoes were in chase, and, unfortunately, the boat got on a reef. Being without arms, the canoes soon ranged alongside and ruthlessly slaughtered all on board the boat with the exception of one man named John Collins, who has been spared to describe the horrible scene. This man was terribly wounded by arrows, but principally about the lower part of the body, and a superstition appears to exist among the natives of this locality that, where death does not at once ensue, the victim must not be again attacked, and he is tabooed from further harm. He was taken on shore, and would appear to have been well treated. While at the "Banks group," Lieutenant Suckling received intelligence from the missionaries that a white man was in the hands of the natives at Malayta. He at once got under way and proceeded to the spot, and after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting the unfortunate man out of their hands and placing him on board the Renard. Her Majesty's ship Dido was fallen in with shortly after, and Collins transferred to her, having been in the hands of the natives two months. Collins stated that the chief officer, who was in the boat and witnessed the deaths of the shore party, killed himself with a tomahawk to avoid falling into the hands of the savages. The Renard also found four of the missing men of the ship Robert Towns on the south part of Mallicollo Island, where they had been almost six weeks. The natives treated them kindly up to that time, but they were getting tired of the men, and it is not impossible they would have killed them. Captain Macdonald, of the schooner Success, went in the Renard, with Lieutenant Suckling, to Mallicollo Island, and treated with the natives for their release, which was conceded on the payment of nine tomahawks.

Roll of the Lords.

The roll of the lords spiritual and temporal just printed by order of the House of Commons begins with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. They are the only sons of Her Majesty who are peers of Parliament, for Prince Arthur, altough he became a Privy Councillor three years ago, has not yet received a peerage, and Prince Leopold will not come to age till April 7. The third name on the roll is that of a dethroned King, Her Majesty's cousin, the ex-King of Hanover, who sits in the House of Lords as Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale. The Duke of Cambridge is the fourth and last member of the royal family on the roll, and after him follow the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York. The Duke of Richmond comes next, by virtue of his office as Lord President of the Council, though his proper place as a peer is third among the dukes, after the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Somerset. The ninth name is that of Lord Malmesbury, who holds that position through his office of Lord Privy Seal; as an earl he stands 115th upon the roll. Including the representative peers for Ireland and Scotland, the total number of peers in Parliament is now 491, but there is a vacancy among the Irish representative peers caused by the death of Lord Blayney.

A Touching Incident.

A recent letter from the chaplain of the Auburn Prison relates the following affecting incident: "There died in this prison, during the past week, a young man of good parts, member of a highly respectable family in another land, and who became involved in the meshes of the law through moral irresolution rather than innate depravity. His thoughts, which had wandered much during the latter days, on the last one of all centered upon his home, and he imagined that the most eager wish of his heart in this extremity had been realized, and that his loving mother soothed his dying bed. A few moments before his soul took flight he raised himself slightly, and extending his attenuated arm, drew down close to his lips the shadow conjured from his own fond affections, while with a look of ineffable content glorifying his pallid features, his last breath was surrendered (as he thought) to the parent who bore him."

MISS CARROLL'S MEMORIAL.

A Most Remarkable Case—Who Planned the Tennessee River Campaign?

[From the New York Tribune.]

This year, as for several year past, Miss Anna Ella Carroll comes before Congress with her claims for compensation for services rendered during the civil war. For a while this claim was laughed at on general principles, because Miss Carroll was a woman. Afterwards it was frowned upon as disrespectful in its essence to some of our great captains. But it gathered strength and consistency all the while, until it at last obtained the suffrages of many Congressmen and the favorable report of a committee. It is now by no means impossible that it may yet be recognized by considerable parties in both Houses, and even that Miss Carroll may some day obtain the compensation she asks. Her claim is certainly an extraordinary one. She asserts and assumes to prove that she originated and suggested to the Government the plan for opening the Mississippi and breaking the rebel power in the Southwest, which was finally adopted and carried out. She claims to have made out a detailed plan of the campaign in which our armies ascended the Tennessee river to the decided position which they occupied on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. She claims further to have written an important series of papers on the Rebellion, for which the War Department promised her a compensation which she has not received. The latter claim is not so serious, and will scarcely hold, but the proofs she brings to sustain her assertions in relation to the Tennessee campaign are of a character which it is almost equally difficult to admit or to deny.

The Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, certifies to the justice of the claim in the most positive and unqualified terms. His statement is worth giving in his own words:

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1870.

On or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carroll as stated in her memorial, called on me, as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi river, and to adopt instead the Tennessee river, and handed to me the plan of campaign, as appended to her memorial, which plan I submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the Southwest, in 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had been saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Col. Scott repeats this unreserved declaration in two or three different forms. The Hon. B. F. Wade is equally emphatic. He says that President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton both informed him that the credit of the Tennessee campaign was due to Miss Carroll. The Hon. O. H. Browning, Senator from Illinois, gives the same evidence with equal distinctness. Chief Justice Evans, of the Supreme Court of Texas goes further into details, giving the case of the memorialist far more fully and strongly than she presents it herself. The venerable Elder Whittlesey joins in the same representations. Such legal authorities as Reverdy Johnson and Truman Smith say that the evidence is complete in her favor. Finally, the Military Committee of the Senate in the Forty-first Congress, after maturely weighing the case, reported through their Chairman, Senator Howard, of Michigan, that Miss Carroll had established her claim.

The case thus supported is one of the most remarkable ones which has ever come before the National Legislature. The decision is of importance to more than the memorialist. If it is in her favor, the country will, of course, give her ungrudgingly the compensation she deserves, although others have already been munificently paid in money and glory for the work she claims to have done.

MME. LEBON.

An Incident of the Chiselhurst Pilgrimage.

[London Correspondence of the New York Times.]

There was one incident connected with the *fete* at Chiselhurst which is worth recalling. In the tent near the spot occupied by the Prince was a very old woman, dressed in an antique costume, and looking like a peasant woman of other days. As the Prince began to read, she was greatly moved. "That's so, my son!" she cried; "that's true, Monseigneur, every word of it! Just listen to them!" And when the speech ended she swung her bonnet and cried *Vive l'Empereur!* Then she wanted to kiss the Prince, and, when stopped, she pushed every one aside, and said is was her right. "Let me go," she said, "I am Mme. Lebon, dean of the women of les Halles." This was enough, and her rights were immediately recognized. She kissed the Prince and embraced the Empress, and was loudly applauded. Mme. Lebon is now the oldest huckster of the Central Markets, and the *doyenne* of the association. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba she was charged with the presentation of the bouquet in the midst of the demoiselles of the Halle, a traditional ceremony with this powerful corporation. To-day she is the oldest living, and finds herself at the head of a fortune of two millions. She owns three houses in the Rue de Turbigo. She has always believed in the star of the Napoleons, and called her son Napoleon Lebon. After the fall of the first Emperor, she was greatly interested in Napoleon III., and visited him several times when in exile. When he died she put on mourning. It was Mme. Lebon who organized the famous ball of the Hallen after the 2d of December, or *le coup d'etat*, for which 5,000 invitations were issued. The Emperor did not come to the ball, but his representative embraced her publicly on entering, and took her hand to open the dancing. On the birth of Napoleon IV. she presented the traditional bouquet, and claimed the right of kissing the child when baptized in May, 1856, in the Church of Notre Dame, a ceremony which I saw, and which I shall never forget. One can now understand why Mme. Lebon was warmly embraced when her name was heard. She said that she hoped to present a bouquet to a son of the Prince, but at any rate she should not think of dying before she had presented one with a kiss on his coronation.

Astonishing Tricks of Siamese Jugglers.

The Siamese jugglers are superior to their brethren of the craft in India, judging from the following story, which is vouched for as authentic: One trick which Minhman performed was a very superior version of the mango-tree feat of the Indian jugglers. He took an orange, cut it open, and produced a serpent. This he took down into the audience, and, borrowing a robe from one, cut the snake's head off, and covered it with the robe. When the robe was lifted again a fox was in place of the snake. The fox's head was cut off, and two robes borrowed. When they were lifted off, which was killed by a stroke with a sword. Three robes, and a leopard appeared. It was slain with a javelin. Four robes covered a most savage-looking buffalo, that was killed with an ax. Five robes covered in part, but not altogether, a lordly elephant, who, when the sword was plunged at him, seized Minhman by the neck and tossed him violently up. He mounted feet foremost, and finally clung by his toes to the capital of one of the columns. Tepada now leaped from the stage and alighted upon the elephant's shoulders. With a short sword he goaded the beast on the head until, shrinking, the unwieldy beast reared upon its hind feet, twirled his trunk around one of the columns, and seemed trying to lift itself from the ground and wrap its body around the great pillar. The music clashed out barbarously. Norodom flashed fourth a dazzling firework of some sort, and the elephant had disappeared, and Tepada lay upon the stage writhing in the folds of a great boa-constrictor, and holding up Minhman upon his feet.

To Make a Manure Spreader.

Procure a strong pole, about ten feet long and six inches in diameter, and secure a tongue in the middle, so as to form a large T. The tongue may be bolted or secured by mortise and tenon. After the tongue is made fast, set it up in a perpendicular position and bore two inch holes through the head-piece, one foot apart. Now fill the holes with strong spreading brush, letting the brush extend behind the cross-head from four to six feet. The more brush one can fasten in the holes the better. After the manure is spread with forks, hitch a team to the tongue, place a board on the brush behind the cross-head, and let the driver stand on the board as the spreader is driven across the field, back and forth like a harrow, and the brush will then spread and grind the manure into the ground and pulverize the lumps more perfectly than could be done by hand. A man and horse team can spread an acre per hour of any kind of manure. Such a spreader will be found useful in preparing land for seeding after it has been harrowed, as it will crush the lumps, fill up the dead furrows and leave the field like a garden bed. In lieu of a large pole, a heavy slab or narrow plank may be employed for the head of the spreader. The spreader should be driven at a right angle to the first course, whenever all the bunches are not ground fine and spread evenly.

A Cheap and Good Fertilizer.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says:—I now use a cheap fertilizer which shows as good effects on most all kinds of crops as any commercial fertilizer. It is composed in the following manner:—Take dry old muck and put in as much chamber lye as it will absorb, then mix with it half the quantity of ashes, then add half as much plaster as ashes, and mix again; it will then be dry and ready to use. I put one hand full in the hill for corn, potatoes, cucumbers and turnips. Last year I used it as a top dressing on onions when about six inches high, which added greatly to the crop, as was proved by skipping some rows. I think if our farmers would take greater pains to save more of the fertilizing materials about their premises they would not be complaining so much about short crops and run-out fields.

THE LILAC CHAIN.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

Once more the meadow cowslip blooms—
The wayside brook with its gold is starred—
And gayly nod the purple plumes
That deck the lilac in the yard:
The same old lilac in whose shade
Long years ago a child I played.

As happy as the birds that sung
Upon the elm-tree overhead,
I broke the clusters down, and strung
Their purple blossoms on a thread,
And made a chain as frail as sweet,
Which withered ere it was complete.

Its dainty color would not stay
Till with it I my brow could deck;
Its perfume had all flown away
Before I hung it round my neck;
But still, as in those careless hours,
Grown child, I yet am stringing flowers!

Bewitching dreams of love, joy, friend,
I link on fancy's brittle thread:
What beauty in my chaplet blends!
And ah! how soon its charm has fled!
But sweet to make, though all in vain,
Is Hope's thrice-fragrant lilac chain!

Rats Upon Farms.

From my own experience I estimate that the damage done by the rats upon any one farm is equal to what would be consumed by a pair of horses. That this damage is not prevented simply shows that man knows less than a rat. found it so, and gave up attempts to trap or poison them, in consequence of repeated defeats. But in self-preservation I was obliged to discover some means of getting rid of them, and finally concluded that to destroy their haunts was my best plan. I therefore "carried the war into Africa," as I might say. My first movement was to open all the underpinnings of my buildings, and where they were less than a foot from the ground to raise them at least 18 inches. Instead of having the floors of my sheds and pens laid upon sleepers, which rested upon the ground, and thus furnishing the most secure hiding places for the vermin, I placed them upon sills and joists which rested upon short posts. In short, I let daylight in everywhere. The granary was made so that I could pass around the bins, and the barn was arranged so that the driveways and everything about was open to daylight and the cats. The most vulnerable point, the corn crib, I raised upon posts, each of which was capped with a tin pan placed bottom upward, and removed it three feet from the fence, within a foot of which it formerly stood. Then the long familiar squeak beneath the floor was heard no more, and the rats that formerly came out when the pigs were fed and joined in the feast, had gone; their little game was up. As for the rats, a few of them remained about the barn; but as soon as they left their hiding places they were picked up even by the fowls, and it was not long before some of my light Brahmas became excellent mousers. In short, by removing every hiding place, permitting no rubbish to lie around, and by preserving perfect neatness everywhere, I soon got rid of every rat which formerly infested my premises. Where they went I do not know exactly, but expect they found plenty of room and agreeable darkness around my neighbor's barns and sheds.—*Tribune.*

Shrinkage of Potatoes.

We planted the first of April, 1873, fifteen acres in potatoes on river bottom land, fourth crop after corn. Furrowed both ways two and one-half to three feet apart; covered with a "gopher" from six to eight bushels to the acre. As soon as they came through the ground we run through with a shovel plow, then went the other way with a brush, levelling the ground, and as soon as we could see the rows, plowed with small plow two or three times, and once with a "bull tongue," a small, narrow shovel plow. Our season was very dry. About a half crop was the result—say 100 bushels to the acre of marketable potatoes. We sold some few bushels for 70 cents; 400 bushels for 75 cents; the largest amount for 90 cents per bushel. We weighed in the cellar 1,177 bushels in the fall; we took them out of the cellar February 15th. Our loss was fifty bushels shrinkage. There are various opinions as to loss of potatoes from fall to spring. This is my experience with Russets. I would like to hear from others.—*F. Harris in Rural New Yorker.*

Incubation of Chickens.

Dr. Prestarrer, of New York city, has long been experimenting with incubators, and we believe has been very successful in hatching chickens with the aid thereof. This year, however, he has tried the experiment of hatching eggs by the aid of horse manure, and finds it equally good, and in some respects preferable. He places the eggs in barrels, which are placed on posts or pillars holding them up from the ground. Around these barrels or tubs are beds of manure nine feet square. When this bed is three days old he places the eggs in the barrels and in forty-eight hours the first signs of life may be visible in the beating of the heart, which is seen moving over the center of the yolk. In about twenty days the chickens are expected to break the shell. Dr. P. exhibits chickens so hatched this spring. It is necessary to move the eggs every day; also to relieve them from the heat each day, lifting the tubs containing them out of the manure, thus bringing that change in ventilation the hen gives when leaving her nest.

Loss of Teat.

The New York *Times* thus answers a question which had been propounded by a farmer whose cow had lost a teat, probably, from its being trodden upon by her calf. The loss of a teat results in the loss of the milk glands connected with it in that quarter of the udder. In this case there is no reason for the teat to be closed, which at any rate would be injudicious, although it may readily be done. We would suggest the use of an India rubber band, the pressure of which would close the orifice. Leaking teats have been closed by the application of some collodion to the teat immediately after milking. To apply it, wipe the teat perfectly dry, and with a small brush or camel's hair pencil paint the end of the teat over with three or four coats of the collodion. It dries instantly, and contracting as it dries closes the orifice. Collodion is gun-cotton dissolved in ether.

Starting Sweet Potatoes.

"A South Jerseyman" is credited with the following in a Western paper.—For starting sweet potatoe sprouts I have used the following plan, which has the advantage of not needing a sash: I dig out a trench two feet deep. Into this I put a foot of fresh, loose manure in the month of April. Upon the manure I spread two inches of sand or sandy loam, and plant the potatoes in this sand. If the weather is cold I cover with marsh hay or straw during the day, but always at night; and if there is an extra cold snap with frost, I spread a barn sheet or blanket over the straw. As soon as I am ready to plant, I furrow out the ground three feet apart each way, drop a shovelful of manure at each check, draw four quarts of earth over the manure, making a broad hill, and plant the sprouts.

Remedy for Constipation.

Many feeble people and invalids who are troubled by constipation of the bowels may be permanently benefited by using a very little of the common tincture of *Nux Vomica*. A druggist will give you half an ounce for five cents; then put two drops into about a half an ounce of cold water and keep it for use. Each day when it is needed, put one drop into a part of a tumbler of cold water and drink it all, several times during the day. Do not take any more than this in one day; but it may be continued each day until permanently cured. Graham bread and a vegetable diet are a great help for this trouble; but they are not agreeable to some people's tastes and are not easily obtained by many who know that they might be benefited by them.

Cleaning Wall Paper.

Take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing brush, nail a handle on the back, then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheepskin, with the wool upon it; or flax or tow will do, or cotton flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush, on the upper parts of the room first, protecting the carpet with matting or newspapers, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off a carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick. It is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. }

Little that is new can be said of the financial situation yesterday, as compared with several days past. A clear day gave more activity to current business, but with this exception, no appreciable change has occurred. Country banks do not come in very freely yet to purchase paper, and their line of city deposits remains comparatively small. There is confidence felt, however, that we shall speedily have an improved condition of things, the belief being general that once the Spring settlements are completed, the banks will have a full supply of funds, and discounts will be easy.

Of business and financial prospects in Chicago, the report is that the spring trade is opening fairly. Dry goods, boots and shoe, clothing, and grocery houses report easy collections and indications of an active business. City collections are not as good as those in the country. The movement of currency to the country increased during the week, but was not noticeably large. More money went to the country than was received by the city banks.

In New York last week closed off quiet and active markets all around. The dry goods jobbers complain that the Western jobbers this season have taken away a great deal of business that formerly belonged there. At St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other prominent points, they are selling goods quite as cheap as they can be had in New York. How those Western jobbers can do this, after adding freight charges, is a mistery which no one in the business in New York professes to understand.

This week will witness auction sales in New York by the dozen almost, and the goods to be disposed of embrace almost a little of everything in the market, from the costliest velvets and silks, down to the commonest calicoes. The inference from this will be, that the owners of these goods, weary of waiting for customers in the regular way, have made up their minds at last to sell them for what they will fetch.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for last week was: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $11,278,073; produce exports, $4,742,056, and specie exports, $596,914. The total merchandize imports since January 1, this year, are $121,670,692, against $127,175,971 last year, and $123,024,655 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1 are $73,804,997, against $69,398,543 last year and $56,611,421 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $9,045,830, against $15,640,913 last year and $6,606,644 in 1872.

There was talk on 'Change, Saturday, of an extensive speculative movement in opium. The demand is active, not only in this market, but also in Smyrna. The price has advanced to $7 at 34, gold. The supply is said to be short.

In the foreign markets, American securities were week. There was a depression in 1867s, owing to rumors that Bismarck had ordered the sale of the United states bonds bought by the German Government as an investment. There was a temporary decline in the fives.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	68 00
First National Bank	175 00
Third National Bank	136 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	68 00
People's Insurance Company	50 00

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113⅞	114
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	121⅝	12⅜
5-20 1862	118⅛	118⅜
5-20—1864	117½	120
" 1865	119⅛	119⅜
" 1865 new	119⅛	119½
" 1867	120⅜	120⅝
" 1868—coupons	120⅜	120⅝
10-40's	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6's	118½	117
New 5 per cents	110½	110
10-40's—coupons	114⅞	115

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	99⅞	99⅞
Erie	38	37⅝
L. S.	103¾	104
R. H. & E.		1⅝
C. C. & I. C.	33¾	32⅝
St. Paul	42⅞	41⅞
Do. preferred		62
Michigan Southern	78⅝	75⅛
Do. Central	81	80
North Western Common	54	53⅝
Do. preferred	70⅝	70⅜
Rock Island	101⅞	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅝	89½
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47
Western Union Telegraph	70	71⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	30	29⅝
Union Pacific	37	36⅞
Toledo & Wabash	45¾	45
Harlem	127½	128
Chicago and Alton	102	102
Adams Express	98¾	98
American Express	63	63¾
U. S. Express	70⅝	70¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77	77
Canton	32	
Terre Haute	12	
Panama	1 1	
Fort Wayne	93¾	94⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38½	38⅝
Penn. scrip div.	38¾	37

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 16 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	62¾	
" scrip	95½	
Reading	57¾	57⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	122¾
Oil Creek	14	15
Lehigh Valley	67⅝	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93¾	93
Central Transportation	43¾	44⅜
Empire do.	39	

NEW YORK, April 14, 1874.

The customs receipts were $445,000, and the Treasury disbursements $45,000. The produce exports for the week were $5,199,462, an increase over last week of $500,000. Money closed easy at 4. Sterling was very dull at 484¾@485 for sixty days, and 487¾@488 for sight. Gold ranged at 113⅝@114¼, closing at 114. The carrying rates were 4. The clearings were $28,000,000. State bonds were dull and nominal. Governments were in active demand, with a slight advance. Railroad bonds were firm at full prices. Stocks opened weak, with a decline at the second call of ¼@1¾. The greatest decline was in Pacific. On the last call Lake Shore showed a decline for the day of 1¾; the balance of the list ¼@1¾, but just before the close there was a general recovery of ¼@¾. The principal activity was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwest and Union Pacific. The market closed firm. The advance in gold was caused by Washington rumors that there are serious complications between our Government and Spain in regard to Cuba.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 119¼; do new, 119¼; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120⅞; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, Tennessee, old, 87¼; do new, 87; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 32; North Carolina old, 28; do new, 22.

Stocks.—Canton, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., 71¾; Quicksilver, 24; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 70¾; Pacific Mail, 47; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 38¾; do preferred, 68; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 80; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern common, 53¾; do pref'd, 70¼; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 93; St. Paul, 41¾; do preferred, 60; Toledo & Wabash, 46; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 32¾; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 325; Illinois Central, 140; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 85; Hudson, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 13; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, April 14—3 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅜ account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24; do. preferred, 33.

PARIS, April 14.—Rentes, 80f 50c.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—U. S. bonds: 5-20's of '62, 89¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, April 14, 1874. }

The markets continue moderately active, but is devoid of any new features deserving of special notice. The inquiry for all the leading staples is still confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no important changes for some days.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged: $3.50 to $5.50 ₩ bri, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75c per gallon.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change in prices, $2@2¼ per bushel.

BUTTER—The market is easier—there is no question but what the soft mild weather has curtailed the demand, although prices are still sustained. Prime to choice roll, 37@40—sales at fancy in small packages reported at 42@45c.

COUNTRY BACON —Country Shoulders, 7@8; Sides, 9@8½c; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 8½@9c.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ₩ brl, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—The market is firm with a very limited supply, but there has been no change in prices for several days: we continue to quote New York factory at 13@13½c.

DRIED FRUITS—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 14@15 for halves, 10@12 for mixed, 12 for quarters. Apples, 9@10. Sliced, 12@13.

EGGS—There is a steady demand, hence notwithstanding the arrivals are holding up, there is no accumulation and prices are still maintained, we continue to quote at 15 to 16.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local trade but no change worth noting. We quote:

Superfine.

Superfine, No. 1	$4.75@5.00
Superfine, No. 2	4.50@4.75
Superfine, No. 3	4.25@4.50

Extras.

Extra, No. 1	$5.00@5.25
Extra, No. 2	5.25@5.50
Extra, No. 3	5.50@5.75

Family.

Family, No. 1	$5.75@6.00
Family, No. 2	6.00@6.25
Family, No. 3	6.25@6.50

Fancy.

Fancy, No. 1	$6.50@6.75
Fancy, No. 2	6.75@7.00
Fancy, No. 3	7.00@7.25

For Spring wheat, $7.75@8.25 for Spring wheat; $7.75@8.50 for red winter, and $8@10 for white. Fancy Minnesota Flours, $7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is possibly a little more inquiry for Wheat, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices have undergone no change; we continue to quote red winter at $1.50@1.55 and white at $1.60@1.65. The Oat market is firm and the indications are that prices will soon go higher: 52@57 for mixed to white. We were informed by a dealer to-day that he has Oats coming that will stand him 58 cts in elevator. There is a fair demand for Corn, and as the supply is light the market is firm but unchanged: car 75, shelled 77@78. There is little or nothing doing in Rye and we continue to quote at 90@91.

GROCERIES—Trade continues moderately active, but the market presents little or nothing that is new for this season of the year. Our Eastern advices report that there has been a little more activity in Coffee within the past few days but low Rio Grades ordered and filled in a few instances at prices below those asked for cargoes. The immediate future of the Coffee market depends very much on the issue of the next Rio telegram, which is being looked for daily. Roasted remains unchanged at 27 to 28. No changes to note in Sugars or Molasses. Lake Herring and White Fish are firm at the recent advance, and the supply in this market is comparatively light.

Coffee.—Choice Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28; fair, 27¾. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; loose, 26 @ less.

Sugars.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾@. Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle A, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; American Extra C, 8¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

Molasses.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

Syrups.—Extra White Drips, 60c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

Rice.—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

Hay.—Baled is still quotable at $18@22 ₩ ton, according to condition and quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $22@28.

Hominy.—is still quoted at $5 ₩ brl. to the trade and $5.50 to jobbing way.

Mill Feed.—Bran is very scarce and higher: selling at $1.35@1.40. Middlings also higher, at $1.45@1.50.

Maple Syrup.—Quotable at $1.10@1.15 for gallon jugs to the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a to jobbing way. Maple Sugar, in grain, 13@14.

Potatoes.—In good demand and prices are firm but unchanged. $1.35@1.35 ₩ bushel the outside figure for Peach Blows. Early Rose, $3.75@4 ₩ brl.

Poultry.—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per lb. Live, 8 to 9c. Turkeys, dressed, 20c. Geese, 17@18c per lb. Live, half heavy weight 17½c. Bacon dull and lower at 7¾ @8¼@9@10c. Others unchanged.

Provisions.—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 12 ₩ lb: canvassed, 13¼; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 10¼; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured 12; canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar cured, $7.25 ₩ dozen. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₩ lb: Rib Sides, 9¾; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, $16.50@17. Prime Lard, in tierces, 11 ₩ lb. Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; half brls 11¾; buckets, 12¾; in 5 lb cadies, 12¾; in 5 lb tins, 13¾; in 1 lb tins, 14¾; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 6 lb do, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

Rags.—Woolen, 12@13 cents; Cotton, 1½@2.

Seeds.—Clover Seed in demand, with sales at $7@7.50. Timothy, $2.75@3. Flax Seed in demand at $1.35.

WHISKY—Highwines, 93@94.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, April 14, 1874. }

The Crude market was, if anything, firmer, and as compared with yesterday, prices were a shade higher: $1.87¾ bid for 'Union' certificates and $1.85 for 'United,' prompt shipments, $1.75@1.77½. The projectile stopping or curtailing development is still talked of, but what the real amount, anything more than talk it is difficult at this writing to foretell: but, be this as it may, there is no doubt but what it has had some effect in stiffening the market, and this after all, may be the object aimed at. It is said, however, whether the movement is made or not, that it could be effected with much less difficulty than was experienced when it was attempted a couple of years ago, because the territory is owned and development is far fewer hands than it was then, hence there would not be so many small interests to contend with. It is possible that the project may be attempted, but in view of past experience, it is scarcely probable. Refined also firmer, and as compared with yesterday, a shade higher.

Philadelphia, quoted at 15¾@15¾, early May at 15¾@15¾, and late May, 15¾@16.

The barrel trade is firm, and while there is no change in prices, the offerings at quotations are very small. We continue to quote at $1.65 for countries, and 1.70 for make.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Star O. W.	490
Stevenson	Central O. W.	74
Young	Fairview O. W.	612
Bushnell	Model O. W.	462
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	462
Tack Bros.	Citizens O. W.	483
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	80
Do.	American O. W.	570
Fisher Bros.	Sunbeam O. W.	1406
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	154
Plumer Bros.	Citizens O. W.	466
Do.	American O. W.	16
Do.	Beggs L. & Co.	80
Total		4,385

SMITH'S FERRY.

Beaver Co., Pa., April 14, 1874.
Crude oil at Smith's Ferry, P. R. R. Station ₩ brl. $1.47; at wells, $1.06.

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, April 13—We have had a fair degree of activity and comparatively a firm market for the low grades—those valued at $4.75@7—but for the medium grades of Winter Wheat Extras we have had to note considerable variableness, and for these the demand has not been good, and the business of the week far from satisfactory; to effect sales of most Winter brands a decline has been submitted to and free sales have been difficult at the concession: the better tone and more hopeful feeling noticed in Winter Wheat brands previous to our last was of short duration; local dealers have purchased them only to meet pressing engagements, and we have had to note considerable irregularity in the sales. Choice and Favorite Family grades are decidedly lower, and sales have been extremely difficult even at the decline: it is more and more apparent daily that the consumption of Winter Wheat Flour is diminishing; in the New England States the 'New Process' is gradually displacing other kinds and we think it is growing in favor slowly in this vicinity, and to this cause we must attribute the very considerable falling off in the consumption of Winter Wheat Flour; at Boston we learn the falling off is still more apparent than here. We notice a steady increase in the consumption of Patent brands of Minnesota—valued at $5.4@6—these are also displacing Winter Wheat brands. Many millers are not aware of this and this information may be useful to them, as they may be able to profit by it. Our receipts have been liberal, and we find our stock is large for the season, and the assortment ample and desirable. The change in the character of this trade should admonish millers to purchase Wheat with great caution, as present prices do not afford them any margin for shipment to the seaboard. We have had a good degree of activity in No. 2 and Superfine, but not without considerable variableness and at the close they are dull and tame. Shipping brands have been fairly active, and have fluctuated but slightly; the supply has proved limited and we notice a few sales for the future at prices within the range of our quotations for Western Extras. In City Ground a fair business has been done at $7.60@7.70 for the West Indies, but at the close millers advanced their views somewhat, in sympathy with the advance in Wheat. The exports of the week are 44,757 brls, against 42,292 barrels the corresponding week last year.

We left our wheat market this day week quite strong and fairly active, since which time with limited arrivals a moderate movement in this market, the west, very cold and unseasonable weather, retarding the interior farmers, and favorable advices from Europe, have stimulated the views of holders, and they have secured a further advantage, and but for the absence of a liberal supply of tonnage the activity and buoyancy would have been still more noticeable; the tone of the market has been generally satisfactory to receivers, and with very light receipts, we notice quite a depletion in our stock of good spring; the delay in the reception of navigation on the upper lakes has imparted additional firmness to the market and the quite probable that our present stock will be exhausted ere anything reaches us from the canal; a liberal supply of tonnage will be required to move the supplies west now in sight—some 11,400,000 bushels, including 600,000 bushels on the Erie Canal, and about 975,000 bushels in store at this point: from this time forward we look for a steady reduction in the supply in sight, and fear the farmers' deliveries will fall off materially: the remarkably cold weather has greatly retarded out door work, since our last we have had unfavorable advices from the West of serious injury to the crop on clay soil in Ohio and Indiana, there is no doubt much damage has been done since the 27th of March: on plains the injury is very slight, but enough damage has been done to retard the movement of the crop. We doubt if the injury is of sufficient magnitude to be seriously felt beyond the immediate neighborhood of the damage, for the reason that the increase of the area under cultivation is so large that it will not be felt. In California and Oregon a great increase in the production seems assured, and the surplus of those states, it is claimed, will be 10,000,000 bushels greater than for any previous year. This, however, is mere surmise yet, but we should not be surprised to find it much larger than we have stated, but the want of tonnage to market it, we fear, will be the great drawback to the prosperity of those States, other staple products increasing almost in the same ratio as their wheat crop. We have had quite a demand for spring wheat for future delivery, and note considerable sales of No. 2 Chicago for this month at $1.53@1.54, and do. for the first half of May, $1.55½, also of No. 2 Milwaukee, seller this month, $1.57. Much of the wheat purchased since our last it is understood is for the Continent, chiefly for France, where their markets are poorly supplied. The imports of France during the month of February were 2,515,000 bushels, and larger aggregate importations were counted on for the month of March, hence low prices for wheat during the summer months do not seem probable. In winter wheat very little has been done; the supply is light and demand chiefly for milling: prices are higher. The exports of the week are 363,053 bushels, against 41,048 bushels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	2	J W Porter m
Lewis Oland J m	6	Graff B & Co m
W J Anderson. m	2	J Reamer. m
Isabella Furnace. o	5	
Total		45

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight P & Co. o	4	Pgh Bolt Co o
Reese G & W. p	1	McKnight D & Co p
Shoenberger B & Co. o	14	Reese G & W o
J Moorhead p	4	Isabella Furnace o
Brown & Co p	2	
Total		50

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead. m	2	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Firm at $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No 1 spring $1.25½; No 2 $1.23¾ spot; $1.25¾ May; $1.28¾ June; No 3 $1.20½; rejected $1.11. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 61¾@62c for regular; rejected 61½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 43@44c spot; 47@47¼c seller May; rejected 42c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 90¾@92½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1.65@1.70.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $15.90@15.95 spot; $15.85@16.00 seller May; $16.25 seller June. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 9½c spot. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; short rib middles 8½c spot.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 94c.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $4.90@5.40; common to good $5.25@5.40; good to choice $5.60@6.05; superfine western and State $5.40@5.60; No 2 Milwaukee $5.60@5.65. Rye scarce at $1.06@1.12. Barley and Malt dull. Corn quiet; new western mixed 87@90c; new white western 88@90c. Oats opened firm; mixed western 62@64½c; white western 68@67c. Hay, Hops and Provisions unchanged. Coffee quiet; fair 17½c; refined 18½. Pork quiet at $16@16.50. Beef quiet. Middles firm; long clear 9¾@9¾c; short 9¾c. Lard quiet and firm at 10½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 96c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton; demand active; sales of 7,500 bales; prices irregular; the sales were partly at previous rates, but mostly at ¼@¼c advance; good ordinary to good middling 15½@16½c; low middlings to strict low middling 15½@16c; middlings to strict middling 16¾@17c; good middlings 17¼@17¾c; receipts 6,407 bales; exports to continent 2,222; Great Britain 6,454; stock 193,896; unsold 113,909.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm at 16¾c for middling. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.37@1.40. Corn firm at 64@65c. Oats steady at 43@45c; rye dull at $1.03@1.05. Barley dull; spring at $1.50@1.55. Pork quiet at $16.50@16.75; no sales. Lard quiet; kettle 9¾@10c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib sides 8¼c; clear 8¾c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 8¾@8¾d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales of 15,000 bales: American 9,200; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter California white wheat 12s 6d@12s 9d; club 12s 9d@13s 2d; red western spring 12s 5d@12s 10d; red winter 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn 29s@29s 6d. Lard 45s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Refined petroleum 23f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.56@1.67; western spring $1.50@1.55. Corn quiet and steady; western mixed new 56c; old 86c. Oats active; western 60@62c. Rye firm. Provisions firm and active in a jobbing way; a few round lots selling at unchanged prices. Butter unchanged. Coffee nominal; good to prime Rio 21¼@22c. Whisky firm and scarce; $1 asked.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Flour steady at $5.85@6.25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.39; new do $1.37; No 2 do $1.35; steady and in moderate demand; No 2 44½c. Corn demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 62½c. Rye steady; No 1 74c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.40; No 3 $1.30.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 14.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 white Wabash $1.52; No 2 white Michigan $1.50; amber $1.50. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 71c; seller April 70½c; seller May 71c; low mixed 70c. Oats: demand good at full prices; Michigan 51@52c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1.60@1.65; amber $1.62@1.63; white $1.65@1.67. Rye unchanged. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 64@65c; mixed and steady; white 62@63c; mixed 60c. Whisky active at 96c. Petroleum very weak; crude refined 18½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.45@1.45. Corn steady at 74@76c. Oats firm at 51@52c. Provisions quiet; sanded white in car lots 10¼c; Ohio State test 10½. 10¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Cotton quiet at 16¼c. Flour dull; superfine $4; extra $5. Grain quiet and unchanged. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; sides 9¼@9¾c; packed, 10½@10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7c; sides 9¾@9¾c, packed. Lard dull at 10@10¼c. Whisky 94c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 14¾@15c; low middling 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 60c. Oats active at 52@ 57½c. Pork nominally $17.75. Bacon strong at 7½@ 7¾@8@10½c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 14.—Wheat in fair demand; white Canada $1.78@1.79; No 1 white Michigan $1.77½; No 2 do $1.43; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.37. Corn unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Corn quiet and lower; mixed 60@61c and lower; white 65@66c. Receipts of flour half heavy weight 17½ ₩. Bacon dull and lower at 7¾ @7¾@8@10c. Others unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 90c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 14.—Cattle: receipts 1,156 head; total for the week 5,372; market slow and dragging, with hardly sufficient demand to sell at prices; a few sales were made at about last week's rates. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800; total for the week 2,700; market not fully opened, but there was quite a sale in choice stock; prices rule at $6.75@6.90, with extra offering a shade higher; sales 1,200 head. Hogs: receipts 1,000; total for the week 3,000; market dull and declining 10@12½c; 1,200 Michigan sheep, averaging 97 lbs, $7.25 at 4c; receipts 1,800; total for the week 6,000; market dull and declining; 1,000 Yorkers; $6.75@6.90 for heavy hogs, with but few of latter in pens.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The trade movement was more active with commission houses and the jobbing trade also showed some improvement. The market for cotton goods is more steady in first hands, but jobbing and package sales are dull. Four years' brown cottons are selling freely. Prints and fancy shirtings are active. Woolens are quiet and dull. *Bulletin* says: "Woolens are selling fully 20 per cent. below the opening rates." Massachusetts B B brown sheetings are selling at 8½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—4 cars o bris, Central Ref Co; 1 car shingles, W Dilworth Jr; 2 cars lumber, South Side Planing Mill; 1 do, Kelly & Co; 1 do, J Lorez Nickel; 1 do, Maloney & L; 1 do stone, F Alden; 2 cars do, Hamilton; 10 brls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 39 bundles sash, S & W H Martin; 12 bellows, J Woodward & Co; 5 bxs soales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 8 pkgs do, H J Keeler; 174 sks oats, W G Miller; 185 do, Elwood & McC; 1 car s pipe, D Smith; 4 rolls leather, H Hoffstot; 90 kegs nails, Graff B & Co; 5 bundles & Co; 17 pkgs do, Shoemaker & Co; 10 bbls wood in shape, Lysle B & McC; 20 sks oats, McBane & A; 200 bgs e corn, J & W Fairly; 4 cars oil bris, D D Moore; 1 do, A W Mellon; 1 do, Hubbard; 2 do, E Moye & Co; 12 bundles chairs, P Snyder.

CONNECTIONS, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—16 dozen brooms Curry & M; 9 do Wilson Bro; 50 pkgs eggs W H Graff & Co; 10 tubs butter H J McCracken Bro; 10 do an tonware, J & S Rushaw; 1 keg m syrup E Moye & Co; 5 brls whisky H M Bennett; 3 bxs m suvar Voigt M & Co; 149 do h nails Espeland & H; 1 do do, Graff B & Co; 1 do car whisky Guckenheimer Bro; 44 bags feed 41 brls rye flour Shomaker & Co; 28 sks rags McElroy & Co; 25 pkgs bdles W Fiscus & Co; 1 pc lumber D Leonard; 1 do s iron Singer N & Co; 100 brls flour Gardner & M; 900 do owners; 100 do D Wallace; 100 do Watt L & Co; 25 do do Heinz & N; 5 do whisky Welter Bro; 1 car s steel Maloney & L; 4 pkgs butter Heed O & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 cars s steel Maloney & L; 1 do bay W Smith & Sons; 1,245 pcs bulk shoulders 25 tres s o hams J W H Hays & Son; 9 brls e apples Voigt M & Co; 50 seedds tobac o d & W Jenkinson; 100 brls flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 235 coils paper A McClure; 1 car wheels J O Calahans; 1 do do; 1 do stoves J O Calahans; 1 do do Schomaker & Co; 5 brs whisky J K Lanahan; 1 do 25 bxs bitters Stern & K; 100 bags meal J C Thompson; 26 coils tobacco J Murphy; 1 car hay L G Graff & Co; 25 bxs candles J Laughlin; 4 hhds tobacco W & D Rinehart; 10 do s o hams J H Parker; 2 cars corn Scott & Bro; 1 do hams J W H Hays & Son; 100 brls flour T C Jenkins; 1 car trimmings W Mullens.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION.—1 car cooperage, G F Schade; 1 do, J Danna; 1 do, J H Myers; 2 do lumber, Mullen S & Co; 96 sks flour, 5 pkgs mdse, Beckstead & N; 1 car lumber Rudolph & F; 1 do shingles, Vosgain & Nato; 1 do do, McBrier; 1 do cooperage, W L Burton; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do, Robinson & W; 2 do stoves, J M Shaw & Co, 4 pigs 2 do, M C Rhoads; 2 do, J M Hemphill.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—3 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do barley, J Rhodes; 1 do, P Schield.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.
For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, and Nashville.
THIS DAY, April 15—4 P. M.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER.
MESSENGER.
M. A. COX.....Master
JOHN FISHER.....Clerk
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
For Cincinnati.
THURSDAY, April 16—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MARY MILLER.
F. J. OAKES.....Master
Will receive announcement above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
Pittsburgh and St. Louis Express Freight Line.
FEARLESS RANGER.
Will leave WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 4 P. M. With quick dispatch for Beaver, Rochester, Brighton, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to
GHRIST & MACKEY,
or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, April 18—4 P. M.
STEAMER
WILD DUCK and BARGES.
C. F. ADAMS.....Master
Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to
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HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage April 14.

Daniel Egan, St. Louis, Mo., 3; Mrs. Jane Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; C. Keefer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2; B. M. Price, New Hagerstown, Ohio, 12. E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Allegheny Liquor Cases.

Yesterday August Stieonagle and Albert Ottermutt were brought before Deputy Mayor Nellis, of Allegheny, for selling liquor on Sunday. Ottermutt was held to bail in the sum of $500 for Court, and Stieonagle will have a hearing to-morrow.

Opening River Avenue.

Last evening the Survey Committee of Allegheny held a meeting, at which they decided to report to Councils adversely to the opening of Klibuck street, and to report an ordinance for the opening of River avenue to a width of sixty feet, from School to Federal street, and to bring it up to the grade at the Suspension bridge.

Important to Tax-Payers.

By reference to County Treasurer Kilgore's notice on our first page, it will be seen that a a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed to all who call and pay their taxes between May 15th and June 1st. This heavy discount will certainly leave no unpaid taxes after the time given for the discount.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The first Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Lawrence county, was organized on Monday, April 13, at New Castle, containing thirty charter members, and comprising many of the best and most influential farmers of that section of the county. It was instituted by State Deputy Battles, of Girard, Erie county. The following officers were elected and installed for the coming year: Master—Benj. Graham; Overseer—R. C. Wright; Lecturer—Jos. McConahy; Chaplain Wm. H. Simpson; Steward—S. H. Sample; Assistant Steward—Geo. W. Cameron; Gate Keeper—J. F. Wright; Secretary—A. H. English; Treasurer—S. S. Hawthorn. Ceres—Mrs. R. C. Wright; Pomona—Miss Mary Barge; Flora—Miss Jennie Pitzer; Lady Steward—Mrs. Jas. Cochran.

Wedding in High Life.

A brilliant wedding took place yesterday morning at St. Michael's R. C. Church, in the Twenty-ninth ward, South Side. The bride was Miss Ostie Kim, daughter of Geo. Kim, Esq., the well known glass manufacturer, and the groom Mr. A. J. Bigley, son of N. J. Bigley, Esq., one of our large coal merchants. The spacious church was filled with the families and invited guests of the young couple, and was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Carpets were laid from the carriage way to the church, and white crash was spread up the centre aisle from the door to the altar, where an ornamented stand and kneeling bench was erected for the bride and groom inside the sanctuary railing at the foot of the altar. The couple were attended by Miss Katie Kim and Miss Susie Bigley as bridesmaids, and by Messrs. Reed and Bigley as groomsmen. Father Frederick Long, pastor of the church, and uncle to the bride, officiated, assisted by Fathers Henry and Ignatius, who performed a grand cuptial High Mass. The ceremony occupied two hours, and when over the party started east.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Decision of Alderman McMasters—Letter from District Attorney Bayne.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1874.

Samuel McMasters, Esq., Alderman:

Having seen proper to furnish both for me and for publication, a written opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Ross et al., in which you take occasion to animadvert by innuendo upon my cause in pressing the case, I desire to correct some of your misstatements of facts, if I can not correct your astounding misapprehensions of the bonds of this State. You say that the city of Pittsburgh has neither been defrauded nor cheated out of a single dollar, and she is not complaining either through her Solicitor or any of her agents having authority to speak or act for her.

In reply to the allegation contained in the first part of the sentence, I say the city of Pittsburgh has been cheated and defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property; and I moreover say that the whole tyro knows that pecuniary reparation can not blot out a crime. If the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company had not been amply responsible, the city would have lost every bond which John Ross gave to Robert J. Grier.

As to the statement contained in the latter part of your sentence, I reply, first, that it was entirely proper and competent for me to act without the intervention of the city in any way.

But you seem to have forgotten what everybody else knows, and that is, the resolution which was offered by Major Negley, and passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Finance Committee, and which is as follows: at length:

WHEREAS, Councils on the 24th of November, 1873, referred to this Committee the investigation of the manner of sale of water extension loan bonds and the disposition made of the money received from the proceeds of sale of said bonds, and that the said Committee be directed to take such action as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the city;

Therefore, be it resolved,

1st. That the City Attorney be directed and empowered to forthwith proceed and prosecute any city officer, bank director, manager, or any other person who may have been *particeps criminis* in the illegal use of the city's moneys or water extension loan bonds, of such crime or crimes as they may have been guilty of, or by investigation hereafter may appear to be guilty of, whether of embezzlement, larceny by bailee, conspiracy or other crimes.

It was in pursuance of this resolution that the City Solicitor and myself caused the information to be made before you, and we spent time and money to secure the attendance of witnesses from a distance, in order to accomplish the result. As to the conclusion you have arrived at, you will learn, if I live, how entirely absurd it is. Respectfully,

THOS. M. BAYNE,
District Attorney.

PRESBYTERY MEETINGS.

Religious Gatherings Last Night—Notes of Church Work.

Last evening the second meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church for the present year was opened at the Third church, Ridge avenue, Allegheny, Rev. J. W. Bain, pastor. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors. The Presbytery was constituted with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Bain, when the Clerk, Rev. J. W. Wilson, proceeded to have the minutes of the last meeting. After the disposal of preliminary routine business, a call was presented from the church at Tallacevy, who desired to secure the services of Rev. J. G. Barnes as their minister.

The call, owing to some technicality in the ecclesiastical law concerning such matters, elicited considerable discussion, but it was finally received and put through the usual formula.

The next item of business was a paper from certain members of the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny. The paper set forth that the signers desired to leave the church, but that they had been refused certificates of dismissing, although clear from all charges against them, and accordingly Presbytery was asked to adjust the difficulty. It seems that there has been some little dissatisfaction in the church, which led to the withdrawal of some of the members, but as no special reasons for withdrawing, that could be recognized by the church authorities, their request for certificates was refused.

The paper evoked a lengthy debate as to the power of Presbytery in the case. Finally it was received, and then the debate entered upon the final disposition that ought to be made of it. The question was pending when Presbytery adjourned until this morning.

REFORMED PRESBYTERY.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Church met also last evening, in the Central Reformed church, Sandusky street, at half past seven o'clock. In the absence of the Moderator, Rev. R. J. George, of Canfield, Ohio, Presbytery was constituted by the Rev. J. Crozier, the oldest ministerial member of the body in attendance.

The remainder of the evening was taken up with the hearing of sermons from Messrs. Allen, Crozier and Gault, students of the fourth year, who are to be licensed at the present session of the Presbytery.

The meeting will be continued to-day, commencing at nine o'clock.

APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS.

Nineteenth Ward and Miscellaneous Appeals—How Much the City Loses in One Day.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. B. McElroy, presiding. The following appeals from the Nineteenth ward were disposed of: J. R. Mellon lot on Highland avenue—appeal dismissed; lot on Beatty street, reduced from $4,800 to $1,800; lot in Frankstown, reduced $3,000 to $1,500. A. Negley's house reduced from $10,000 to $6,000; carriage and spring house, from $750 to $500. J. S. Strickler, buggy and stable, reduced from $575 to $400. Thos. Mellon, 10¼ acres of land, reduced from $123,500 to $117,000; lot on Station street, $12,000 to $10,000; three-story warehouse, $7,000 to $6,000. extra furniture, $900 to $300. Thomas A. Mellon, 2½ acres of land, reduced from $16,250 to $12,500; 2½ story building, $15,000 to $12,000. Uring, Biheman & Cordier, 3¾ acres of land, $37,500 to $31,000. B. A. Negley's heirs, ten lots, $17,500 to $12,000. On motion, Penn avenue, from Negley street to Wilow street, were reduced from $125 to $100 per foot front. R. A. Cunningham, frame stable and wash house, $400 to $245. Mrs. Catharine Negley, 13 acres of land; appeal dismissed. Robert Moore's heirs, 41 acres, $3,000 per acre; reduced to $2,000. George A. Rowley, 9 acres, $58,500 to $54,000; two-story house, $3,000 to $2,000. Lockhart, Frew & Co., 3 two-story warehouses, $10,000 to $6,000. Mrs. Olivia Brown, 3¾ acres, $48,750 to $40,300.

The following miscellaneous appeals were disposed of: R. C. Adams, Thirtieth ward, two-story house, from $2,500 to $1,500. Rachel E. Woods, Twenty third ward, stone house, from $2,000 to $1,000; barn, from $750 to $500. W. H. Brown, Twenty-third ward, stable and out-house, from $2,000 to $1,500; frame house, from $10,800 to $9,000; extra furniture, from $5,000 to $2,800. Hill Burgwin, house and lot, assessed valuation $13,000; appeal deferred. W. H. Buffum, Nineteenth ward, twenty-five acres, from $75,000 to $67,500. Alex. King, forty-two acres of land, from $168,000 to $165,000; on 7 acres of land, from $5,000 to $2,500; piano, from $300 to $150; barouche, from $400 to $100; tenement, from $550 to $100. The Nineteenth, Thirtieth and Twenty-third wards were finally closed, and the Board adjourned until to-day.

By way of a resume of yesterday's work we will briefly state that the cash reduction on the above appeals amounts to $115 49. The pay of twenty-three revisors present, at five dollars per day, foots up $115 00, and by the operation the city loses, both sums added, amounting to $230 49.

Large Sizes a Specialty at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Death of a Distinguished Public Man.

Recollections of a Busy Life—The Story of One who Made His Own Way in the World—Starting in Poverty, Ending a Millionaire—Salient Features of His Life Work.

As was foreshadowed in our last issue, the community yesterday morning was surprised and deeply sorrowed by the demise of Col. William Phillips, which occurred at his late residence, on Third avenue, a few minutes after four o'clock in the morning. The event had not been entirely unexpected by his more immediate friends, but still hoping against hope almost to the last, they entertained a confidence that the natural vigor of his constitution would withstand the terrible strain of disease, and that he would be restored to health again; but this expectation proved delusive, and was dispelled at last by the hand of death.

The deceased first took sick about eleven weeks ago, and suffered with the gastric fever, which developed into congestion of the brain, and led to a complication of disease that kept him in the house ever since. At times he seemed to rally, and his friends and physicians were encouraged to believe that he was convalescing, but relapse followed each interval of comparative vigor, until the strong constitution was thoroughly undermined, the work of his life was ended,—and a loss was inflicted upon our community in the death of one so closely identified with all its interests, the full effect of which can hardly be estimated.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

In summing up a record of the life of the distinguished deceased, one of the most prominent features of the history is the fact that he was a native of Pittsburgh, resided in the city all his life and died not far from the place of his birth. The deceased was of Irish parentage, and was born in the Second ward, Pittsburgh, July 12, 1815. By the death of his father, who was drowned when the boy was but six years of age, he was left with two other children, to the care of a widowed mother. At ten years of age, William commenced the battle of life, and from that time until his sickness, literally did with his might whatever his hands or brain found to do. When he was about seventeen years of age his mother died, and the children were thus left alone. William at first found employment in a glass house at Birmingham, but when about fifteen years of age, he changed his place and was employed in the tobacco works of Messrs. McDonald and Kelo, then located on Ferry street, in which Mr. Wm. Rinehart, now of W. & D. Rinehart, was also engaged. In 1832, the year in which his mother died, he again turned his attention to the glass business and served an apprenticeship to the trade of glass blowing in the works then owned by Mr. Benjamin Bakewell. When thoroughly master of his trade, his ambitious spirit developed itself, and induced him to branch out for himself with

"THREE FIPPENY BITS,"

as his cash capital, and a superabundence of foresight, integrity, industry and grit, that more than made up for his lack of ducats. He leased a site for his embryo works at the foot of Boyd's Hill, on Try street, near Second avenue, and assisted by an Irish laborer, dug out the "caves" and with his own hands built the furnaces. He was teaser, blower, helper and everything himself. Meeting with success, he enlarged his operations and entered into partnership with his brother,—the firm being maintained, and being highly successful until a dissolution was necessitated by the failing health of his relative. A new partnership was then formed under the style of Phillips & Best, and the works increased until it became one of the leading establishments of the kind in the city. But notwithstanding the success which attended the firm, some reverses occurred. When the great fire of 1845 swept over the city, by which time Col. Phillips had acquired considerable property, the works were destroyed, and Col. Phillips thought he was utterly ruined. Such a man could not be daunted, however, by reverses. While others were despairing and discouraged, the Colonel was cheerful, and commenced to repair his misfortunes at once. With his own hands he gathered up the debris of his works, got out the masses of melted glass, rebuilt his furnaces, and was soon again in operation and more successful than ever before. His was in the habit of saying that the fire of 1845 developed his character, and brought to him knowledge of the latent forces he could count on.

The works were burned down twice after ward, but the same energy and persevering spirit repaired the damage, and the business was almost an uninterrupted success.

THIRTY-FIRST FIELDS.

While engaged in the glass business, Colonel Phillips began to enlarge his fields of operation. His first venture was in the iron business, having associated himself with James E. Brown, Esq., of Kittanning, and others, in building a rolling mill at Kittanning. This enterprise also proved successful, but he withdrew from the firm for the purpose of engaging in other enterprises where, in his opinion, there would be wider scope for the peculiar abilities developed in him. He continued, however, to hold his interest in the glass works until about the year 1862, when he decided to retire from active labors. As he expressed it to Hon. Thomas Steele, a life-long and intimate friend, he "had enough money for himself and friends, and he thought he would take his ease for the rest of his life." His rent roll in the Second ward alone at this time yielded a revenue of over $20,000. It was about this time he was free from business, and was contemplating a trip to Europe, when he was induced to accept the temporary Presidency of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in which he was a large stockholder, and this action changed the whole current of his subsequent career. The Presidency of the road had been made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, who refused to continue in that capacity longer, and after much solicitation Col. Phillips was persuaded to accept the position. He applied himself at once to the duties of his new position and soon developed a capacity for railroad enterprise and management that proved thatto be

HIS SPECIAL FORTE.

His judgment was sound, his energy irresistible and his appreciation of the work, comprehensive. The road at the time was in a very depressed condition and but few people seemed to have much faith in the enterprise. Only a very small portion of the main line had been completed, and the company was heavily involved in debt. Stockholders and capitalists who had money in the road were about disheartened.

The affairs of the company were further complicated by the hostility of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was regarded as an opposition enterprise. Colonel Phillips tried his appeal to local capitalists. He went also among manufacturers and pressed his cause with a vigor that would accept no negative answer. Lyon, Shoenberger, Hostetter and many others came to the aid of the Valley road, and built up its fortunes, which, relying mainly on the far-sightedness of its President that it was bound to be a success. Their aid enabled him to put it through to Brady's Bend, when capitalists at home and at the East saw its completion was certain, and there was no longer much difficulty about money, and the road was pushed to Oil City. It was opened a few years ago, and has since enjoyed a profitable business, which shows the foresight of its great President. By this time Colonel Phillips had become a recognized authority in railroad circles, and his opinions had weight, while his operations were regarded with confidence.

Col. Phillips next set about carrying forward a project for extending the line

TO THE SEABOARD,

so as to form a competing line to the East. By this time the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities, with the sagacity which always characterizes their actions, concluded that instead of fighting the corporation they could subserve their own interests by absorbing. They accordingly made overtures to Col. Phillips, and being acceptable the main line has now been completed to Driftwood, where it will connect with the Philadelphia and Erie road. This new road will be opened for freight business by the first of May, and it is a source of regret that Mr. Phillips could not have lived to see the completion of the great work for which he had labored so assiduously. But Colonel P. did not confine himself exclusively to the supervision of the main line. Mainly through his negotiations, the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh railroads have been absorbed, with a view of obtaining control of the business of the Oil regions, and of forming a direct line from this city to Buffalo.

But while thus pursuing what were in a measure his private interests, the deceased found many opportunities to exhibit his public spirit as a citizen; and there is no part of his long and busy life in which it shines out more conspicuously than this. He first appeared in public life as a

MEMBER OF COUNCIL

in 1850, and held a seat in our city legislature from that time until his demise. Here his peculiar qualities of shrewdness, tact, large-hearted public spirit and unflinching integrity, soon brought him out as a leader, and he took a front rank in the legislation of the city. Of his record here perhaps the brightest page is that which tells of the manner in which he, with the late James McAuley saved the credit of the city at a time when even the best men in all ranks had almost lost hope. This was the time when the railroad bondholders commenced their war, and when they were confronted with the money, as well as the brains of Col. Phillips, who set himself to protect the city's interests at all personal hazards. For years he carried on the conflict, assisted by Mr. McAuley, and finally triumphed. He opposed repudiating the bonds, and when he failed to prevent this, set about at once to repair the mischief, and succeeded in finally restoring the city's credit, and was never satisfied until Pittsburgh bonds could be put on the market and stand among the list of the best securities.

THE SINKING FUND.

He created the sinking fund, and was elected President of the Commission. The sinking fund amounting now to $180,000 was created four or five years ago to extinguish the railroad indebtedness of the city. The bonds are bought at market prices, being considerable of a discount, and every six months the coupons are invested in new bonds. In a few years the fund will be powerful in extinguishing the railroad indebtedness. The Colonel often spoke his opinion that this fund would wipe out the indebtedness in thirty years. It is worthy of note that he gave the first $52,000 to start this fund —that amount being the profit made on the bond transaction, in which he took all the risk himself, and was honestly entitled to every dollar of it.

The last time in which he appeared in public in special efforts to save the city's credit was in the days last year when the

WATER COMMISSION TROUBLES

threatened to bring Pittsburgh credit down again. His course in that matter is too well known to need repetition here; it is sufficient to note that the policy he urged then to allow the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company time to liquidate has since been demonstrated to be the wisest course that could have been pursued, although not in accordance with popular opinion at the time. It is generally believed that the strain to which he was then subjected brought on the sickness which resulted in his untimely death.

Col. Phillips' public spirit was further manifested in the fact that he was identified with

ALL THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS

which have, within the past twenty years, given our city its metropolitan character, the paid Fire Department, the Fire Alarm Telegraph, Municipal Hall, the improvement of the avenues leading from the city, public improvements of all kind found him a ready supporter—an earnest advocate. The only measure of importance he did not especially favor, was the building of the new water works, but his opposion to that was only of a negative character, and did not prevent him endeavoring to make the best of it after the work was once decided upon. His course as a Councilman was one long record of usefulness and prominence, and his colleagues did but justly honor him when they gave him a place at the head of all the important committees in other years, and still retained him this year against his protest, as chairman of the Finance and City Property Committees.

HIS BUSINESS PURSUITS.

Colonel Phillips was a man strongly attached to location, and while he devoted his energies to the good of the city at large, he never lost sight of his own ward.

He was one of the parties who organized the Iron City National Bank, the Freehold Bank, Safe Deposit Company, People's Savings Bank, Citizens' Insurance, People's Insurance Company, (of which he was for a time President), Pittsburgh Insurance Company and Phosphor Smelting Company. He was a member of the extensive iron firms of Lyon, Shorb & Co., and Phillips, Nimick & Co. He owned the Central Hotel on Smithfield street, and large properties in the Second ward. Owing to the ramified nature of his business, to all of which he gave his personal attention, it is impossible to estimate the value of his estate, but it may be stated as in the millions.

POLITICS

In politics, in early life, Col. Phillips was a Democrat, but an independent one, who loved to break out of the harness at times. The war made him a Republican, and to that political faith he held for the remainder of his days. He was especially active during the war in endeavoring to furnish men and money to the Government, and by personal effort and lavish expenditure, testified his patriotism. As Colonel of a Home Guard regiment he earned his military title.

IN SOCIAL LIFE

there were few men that had such a personal magnetism. He was full of genuine humor, which found frequent vent. He was the soul of honor, and as much for this quality as for his peculiar geniality of disposition was loved wherever he was known. The poor in him always found a sympathizing friend. Especially was he kind and encouraging to young men, and there are hundreds of these now on the road to fortune who date their first glimpse of success from their acquaintance with the deceased; while the rare men who gathered around him, and to whom his death will be keenly felt as a great personal loss.

HIS HOME LIFE.

Col. Phillips never married, but lived with his two maiden sisters at the residence No. 177 Third avenue, for the greater part of his later life. He was in the sixtieth year of his age at the time of his death, and was apparently in the enjoyment of complete health when the last sickness came upon him, and which ended in sad event which cast such a deep gloom over our community yesterday morning.

RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

When the fact of his decease was made known yesterday, the expressions of sorrow, from all classes were as many as they were tender and true. Everywhere the loss seemed to be felt, and the expressions of respect to his memory, betoken the general grief. All the public buildings during the day were heavily draped in mourning. At the meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, noted elsewhere, no business was transacted save the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Omnipotent Power to remove from the scenes of life and activity Col. William Phillips, be it

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad are deeply pained and grieved by the announcement of the death of Col. Wm. Phillips, the President of the Company.

Resolved, That in this dispensation, bowing and submitting to the will of One who cannot err, that we bear through sorrowful yet hearty testimony to the uprightness, integrity, business talent, and energy of our deceased friend, and in common with the balance of the community sincerely express our heartfelt sorrow at his being taken away from among us.

Resolved, That in the decease of Col. Phillips we have lost a friend whom to know was to love, and whom to be brought into contact with was to admire and esteem.

Resolved, That while lamenting one whose comprehensive mind embraced that which was useful, beneficial and necessary to society, we have an example left us which we can point to and follow with pride.

Resolved, That we tender to his grief stricken relatives our sympathy in this their hour of distress.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

A call was also issued for a meeting of Councils for this afternoon, to make arrangements for the funeral; and thus in public and private walks was the memory of the distinguished dead sincerely honored, and the fact made known that Pittsburgh had suffered an irreparable loss in the death of one of whom it might with especial emphasis be truthfully said that

"None knew him but to love him.
None named him but to praise."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Left for Record.

The following deeds were left for record, April 13th, 1874, at the County Recorder's office.

Wm. Trotter to James Parker, July 15, 1864; lot in Verona borough. Price $1....Emily Greenwait to James Banks, Nov. 5, 1873; lot 120x20 in Buena Vista, Elizabeth township. Price $100....Charles Moyran to James Hindley, April 16, 1873; lot on Atwood street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Price $1,200....Samuel Baird to David Tesh, Oct. 1st, 1860; lot in Duquesne borough. Price $1....Wm. C. Miller to David Tesh, October 8th, 1860; lot in Duquesne borough, adjoining school house. Price $10 00....David Ecles to Andrew Ekles, Dec. 8th, 1872; lot on Evergreen road, 120x24 feet. Price $625....Samuel Garrison to O. P. Scaife, Dec. 29th, 1863; lot on Bellefonte street, Eighteenth ward. Price $500....Joseph Birmingham to Dennis Lyons, March 21, 1874; lot on Scott street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; 27x70 feet, with buildings. Price, $3,400....Modern Life Insurance Company to Elizabeth Jane Duganne, January 29, 1874; lot in Indiana township, village of Montrose. Price, $413....James P. Wyle to Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company; lot in Jefferson township. $1....Thomas Mellon to John Reiley, March 12, 1874; lot in South Fayette township, containing three-fourths of an acre. Price, $100....R. D. Dudgeon to Wm. H. Douglass, March 23, 1874; lot on Ridge avenue, Ninth ward. Price, $1,600....Henry Phipps, Jr., to D. W. C. Bidwell, April 1, 1874; four lots, corner of Marion and Bluff streets, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh. Price, $4,500....Thomas Calhoun to James Patton, January 29, 1874; lot on Perrysville road, head of Federal street, Allegheny, 46x91 feet. Price $1,525....John A. Cochran to S. A. Johnston, February 2, 1874; lot on Eagle street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, lot 152x23 feet, with buildings. Price $6,800....John B. Sheriff to Phillip Bohlander, March 24, 1873; lot in Elizabeth township, lot 65x165 feet on West Newton road. Price $550....Alex. Hilands, to Fred. Dommler and Fred. Bubner, Feb. 28, 1874; lot on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, 195x20 feet. Price $675....Joseph Kirkpatrick to D. McCandless, March 30, 1874; lots near Mount Union Cemetery, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price $1....Joseph Kirkpatrick and James Lyon to David McCandless, March 30, 1874; property owned by granters in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, with buildings....Wm. Smith to David McCandless in trust, March 30, 1874; lot on Penn street, 100x48 feet, with buildings....James Lyon to David McCandless, in trust, March 30, 1874; property in Second ward, Allegheny....Andrew Kloman, declaration of terms of partnership in Kloman, Carnegie & Co., and declaration not to sell his property until all claims of the Cascade Iron Company and Escanaba Furnace Company are settled. Made March 30, 1874.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company met at their office on Eleventh street, to hold their annual meeting. An organization was effected with Mr. Henry Wheelen of Philadelphia, presiding, and Mr. N. P. Sawyer, as Secretary.

The death of Col. William Phillips, President of the Company, was announced by Felix R. Brunot, Esq., and on motion of N. P. Sawyer, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to his death.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Joseph Morrison, Edward Gregg and N. P. Sawyer. After retiring a few moments they reported a series of resolutions which appear elsewhere.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion the meeting was then adjourned, out of respect for the memory of the deceased, until the 24 inst.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Club Last Night—The Arrangements for the Opening of the New Hall.

Last evening the Young Republican Club, of Allegheny, held a meeting at City Hall. There was a very large attendance of members.

After some discussion the Constitution was amended by striking out the clause which limited the age of a Young Republican at forty years.

The Committee on Hall reported all arrangements made for the opening next Tuesday.

The Club then adjourned to meet at the new club rooms next Tuesday evening.

THE GRAND ARMY.

LAST NIGHT'S REUNION.

An Interesting Time at Lafayette Hall—Eloquent Speeches and Expressive Poems—A Gorgeous Bill of Fare—Pork, Beans and Hard Tack—Toasts and Responses.

The re-union of Posts 3, 88, 117 and 151 of the Grand Army of the Republic last night at Lafayette Hall, was one of the most enjoyable occasions of the kind that it has been our pleasure to record for a long time. Every seat on the first floor was occupied and quite a number found accommodations in the gallery. The stage was very prettily and tastefully decorated. Two large flags were suspended from the top and fastened at the side of the stage, and in the rear stood a silk standard bearing the inscription "631 Penna. Vols, organized by Col. Alexander Hays, Aug. 1st, 1861." On the right of the stage was a stack of muskets, upholding a knapsack and blanket and all surmounted by a beautiful silk national banner. The Fifth and Sixth corps badges ornamented the sides, and the galleries, gas brackets and convenient corners of the room were adorned with small flags. Quite a number of prominent men occupied seats on the floor, among them being General James S. Negley, our Representative in Congress, and Hon. Wm. McClelland, formerly Representative from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District.

The officers of the meeting were, Chairman, Col. Norman M. Smith. Vice Presidents, Crosby Gray, W. W. Tyson, Wm. F. Aull and W. D. Jones. Secretaries, W. Howe, Wm. H. Graham, Curtis S. Haven, N. Dietrich, Wm. B. McVicker, George W. Silvey and the Reporters of the press.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Heflick's drum corps playing "Assembly," and the Great Western Band following with "Hail to the Chief."

The oration of the evening was delivered by Col. A. Wilson Norris, Department Commander. He commenced by referring to Pittsburgh and saying how great would be the pride and how intense the gratification of William Pitt could he see what a monument had been erected to him here at the confluence of two great rivers. Expanding upon the valor and bravery of Pennsylvania's soldiers in all the contests of the late war, he closed by drawing a beautiful word picture of the battle of Gettysburg. The speech was roundly and enthusiastically applauded by the old comrades of the speaker.

The Great Western Band, a quartette club, all members of the same family, and consisting of Capt. David Cornelius, D. Wil. Cornelius, Jessie N. C. Cornelius (organ), J. Alvin Cornelius and Chas. E. Cornelius, sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

A poem was read by Horace B. Durant, Esq., but, owing to its length, we are unable to give it in full. The follows verses taken from it, however, will prove a sufficient indication of its character:

We look around—we scarce know what to say,
Or how to say it. These re-unions seem
So eloquent, mere words can not portray
Their thrilling import. 'Tis so like a dream—
To backward gaze, ten years, upon the stream
Of ebbing time, as any rules, that we
Are oft bewildered, but, when camp fires gleam,
When armies march, and navies rock the sea,
Ah, what a dream such memories must be!

* * * * * * *

Let history upon its glowing page
Recount their mighty deeds; let lofty song
Hand down their names to every future age;
Let stately shaft, stand guard like sentry strong,
Above their rest, as years shall roll along;
Upon the sod, let flowers be shed,
Each year by all the living, grateful throng,
As they shall gather 'round, with quiet tread,
To scatter flowers o'er the nation's dead!

* * * * * * *

Let this be done,—to patient hearts 'tis bliss,
To honor thus, the sleeping brave and true;
Yet little we feel or the dead of this—
Alas! if this were all that we could do,
It would be vain at best! 'Tis only through
Our sympathy unto the living shown,
That love unto the dead is brought to view—
And could their spirit speak the world be known,
This would they ask, methinks, this need alone.

* * * * * * *

Our might in arms is known throughout the world—
In peace we can be braver, greater yet;
And now, that tattered battle flag is furled,
Rejoicing millions never can forget
Their pledges to those men, whose blood hath wet
The Southern plain, the rugged mountain steep,
And Atlantic sea, and roiling river. Let
The orphan be remembered, as ye weep
Above the graves, where honored soldiers sleep!

The singing of the "Sword of Bunker Hill," by Louis Bialebouse, was highly enjoyed by the audience and the singer was rewarded by being compelled to repeat a portion of it before he would be let off. The music of the inspiriting old war song, "Marching through Georgia," was well played by the band and elicited an almost continuous yell from the "boys" who listened to it and sung it years ago when the words were a stern reality.

The speech of Dr. Daniel Leasure on "Pennsylvania's War Record," which was delivered at the request of the comrades, was very eloquent, and that it was appreciated was sufficiently testified by the plaudits of his hearers. His reminiscences of the war, relation of anecdotes of camp and march were hugely enjoyed. His fighting with the rebels in the southwest, he said the Union soldiers never thought it worth while to take off their knapsacks, but when they were ordered to the front to engage in battle with the army under the command of General Robert E. Lee, they generally stripped almost to the skin, and then were glad to get off without any more holes in their skin than nature had placed there. Pennsylvania's first contribution to the war was Simon Cameron, the second was our good old war Governor, Andrew Curtin, and the speaker went on and mentioned in detail the names of many of the sons of the Keystone State who figured conspicuously there in both civil and military life. He paid a high compliment to the Reserves and Governor Curtin, and eulogized the persistency of the latter in pushing troops upon the general Government.

A poem entitled "The Grand Army" and composed by Colonel Richard Realf, was sung by the Quartette club to the tune of "My Maryland," after which the audience adjourned to the banquet hall, and Brother Boyd fell to discussing the following bill of fare, which was strictly adhered to, and the men managed to dispose of pork, beans and hard tack, with as much relish and readiness as they did while in the army.

BANQUET BILL OF FARE.

Pork and Beans, Beans, Pork, Beans without Pork, Pork without Beans, Beans and Pork. Beans well done, Beans Raw, Beans, Pork well done, Pork Raw, Pork, Beans à la Mode. *The Hotel*, Beans on the Half Shell, Beans Rotted, Beans Roasted, Beans, Pork, Beans with Plate, Beans without Plate, Pork on the Hoof, Pork on a Plate, No Pork at all.

Hard Tack—Hard Tack, Government Coffee, Coffee à la *Francaise*, Strong Coffee, Weak Coffee, Coffee, Coffee Roasted, Coffee Crushed, Ground Coffee, Coffee with Sugar, Coffee without Sugar, Coffee within Tin Cup, Coffee without Tin Cup, Sugar, Sugar within Cup and Spoon, Sugar and Cup, Coffee without Spoon, Coffee without Cup, Coffee without Spoon or Cup, Cup with no Coffee at all.

Hard Tack—Hard Tack, a la Army of the Potomac; Hard Tack, a la Hard Bread; Hard Tack well done; Hard Tack, a la Army of the Cumberland; Hard Tack with Sauce à la Insect; Hard Tack Raw; Hard Tack, a la Army of the Gulf; Hard Tack, furnish your own Sauce; Hard Tack, Hard Tack; Hard Tack, Soft Tack in the Hand; Hard Tack; Hard Tack, Mode 1861; Hard Tack, Mode 1862; Hard Tack, Mode 1863; Hard Tack, Mode 1864; Hard Tack, Mode 1865; No Hard Tack at all.

After singing the following responses to toasts were made: "President of the United States." The duty of answering to this toast devolved upon Col. D. L. Smith, of Allegheny city, and he acquitted himself creditably indeed. The position of Chief Magistrate of this country, he said, was the highest in the world, and when a man succeeded in reaching it he could get no higher. History records nothing that will bear comparison with the office of our President. Mr. Smith concluded by paying a high tribute to the memory of the martyred Lincoln, who was assassinated nine years ago last night, and also to General Grant, whose achievements as a military leader are only equalled by his record in civil life.

"The Army and Navy," was responded to by Mr. W. D. Moore. He said they were not apparently in existence when the war broke out, but the army was potentially in the hearts of the people. There were thousands of miles of rivers to be threaded, and thousands of miles of coast to be guarded. The soil was to be made rich with the blood of heroes. Where was the army and navy? In every home and workshop, in the pulpits and the colleges, knowing its rights and its duties, and ready to go. It was everywhere, all over this land, and from every hill top and vale came back the response, 'We are Coming, Father Abraham." It is the faculty of educated people, who understand their systems of government, to every man a soldier and a leader. Armies are where American freemen are. I may challenge the history of the world to record an army as equally ready to serve as ours during the late war. When others despaired, when leaders, statesmen and soldiers despaired, when Kingdoms of the old world were getting ready to chant a requiem over the grave of the Republic, the army and navy never despaired. It is our duty never to forget the dead. There is one army Whose voice will not be heard to-night, and whose lips will syllable no sound, but they may, by God's grace, be permitted to look down upon us here. It is meet that you and I should lay our chaplets on the graves of every fond [illegible]

Gen. James S. Negley was called upon to respond to the "Grand Army." He said he was proud of being a member of that old Grand Army, and it would require more "Gumption" on his part to fittingly dilate upon the deeds of the soldiers of Pennsylvania and of the Grand Army. He said he wished he had the power to write across the sky in words of living light the names of those who had been mentioned there, and whose names they bathed in the blue waters of memory. The grand old army was made up of men from workshops, farms, and places of toil and profession, and emerged the most most gallant army seen in the conquering people. When the war was ended it dissolved like darkness before the morning light. Roughing it has been the badge of respectability of the men who composed our armies. The General concluded by saying that as well as now those present should meet from time to time and commune upon the histories of the war. He was pleased to salute them and happy to recall the pleasant memories of the army.

The Quartette Club sung "Tenting To-Night on the Old Camp Ground," and Captain W. W. Tyson followed with a response to the toast "Soldiers' Orphans," detailing the history of the establishment of the schools and the good results that were ensuing from them.

Mr. W. C. Smythe was called on to tell what he knew about "The Ladies," but declined, saying that he was a candidate for office and it would be improper. The evening's pleasure was closed by Col. Reed, who, in an eloquent address, told of the services rendered by "The Press" throughout the war in upholding the arms of the Government.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of Contributors—Progress of the Institution—The Work it has Done and is Doing—Reports of Officers—Election of Trustees.

The contributors of the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday afternoon held a regular annual meeting in the Hospital building on Second avenue. The meeting was very large, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian church, after which Major Wm. Frew, President of the Contribution Association, called the meeting to order. He thanked the various associations who had so liberally contributed towards the maintenance of the hospital, and made a comparison of the standing of the institution during each year of the eight years since it had been founded. During these eight years over 1,700 patients have received medical treatment, of which number 35 per cent. belonged to the surgical wards. Among them some of the most difficult cases had been treated. During the same time an average of 6 per cent. of the whole 1,700 patients died. Dr. J. C. Burger, President of the Examining committee stated that during the fiscal year ending March 31st, three hundred and thirty-three patients had received medical treatment. During the same period 1,500 prescriptions had been issued by the institution to poor people of this city, free of charge. The first year only ninety-nine patients had been